

Classic of Mountains and Seas

Shan Hai Jing 山海經

Made from the Chinese Text Project website, [here](#).

HTML reformatting by Robert Bedrosian, 2026.

This material is presented solely for non-commercial educational/research purposes.

Wikipedia:

[Classic of Mountains and Seas](#), a compilation from the 4th century B.C. which was added to until the 2nd century A.D. It describes fantastic places, animals, and plants, and is a major source for Chinese mythology.

[Chinese Fantastic Creatures](#).
[Chinese Mythological Geography](#).

Google:

[Shan Hai Jing](#) 山海經, at Google Images.
[Shan Hai Jing](#) 山海經, Google web search.

Contents

1. [Southern Mountains Classic](#) 南山經
2. [Western Mountains Classic](#) 西山經
3. [Northern Mountains Classic](#) 北山經
4. [Eastern Mountains Classic](#) 東山經
5. [Central Mountains Classic](#) 中山經
6. [Regions Beyond the Sea: Southern Regions](#) 海外南經
7. [Regions Beyond the Sea: Western Regions](#) 海外西經
8. [Regions Beyond the Sea: Northern Regions](#) 海外北經
9. [Regions Beyond the Sea: Eastern Regions](#) 海外東經
10. [Regions Within the Seas: South](#) 海內南經
11. [Regions Within the Seas: West](#) 海內西經
12. [Regions Within the Seas: North](#) 海內北經
13. [Regions Within the Seas: East](#) 海內東經

14. [The Great Wilderness: East](#) 大荒東經
 15. [The Great Wilderness: South](#) 大荒南經
 16. [The Great Wilderness: West](#) 大荒西經
 17. [The Great Wilderness: North](#) 大荒北經

 18. [Classic of Regions Within the Seas](#) 海內經
-

1. Southern Mountains Classic

南山經

1. The first of the Southern Mountain Classic is called Feishan (Fei Mountain). Its head is Zhaoyao Mountain, which overlooks the western sea. It has many osmanthus trees and much gold and jade. There is a herb there; its appearance resembles leek with blue flowers, and it is called Zhuyu. Eating it prevents hunger. There is a tree there; its appearance resembles the gu (an unspecified type of tree) with black grain-like patterns, and its flowers shine in four directions. It is called Migu. Wearing it prevents one from getting lost. There is an animal there; its appearance resembles yu but with white ears, and it walks on all fours while running. It is called Shengsheng. Eating it makes one good at running. The Lihou River originates here and flows westward into the sea; it contains many Yopei. Wearing one prevents abdominal tumors.

2. Three hundred li further east is Tangting Mountain, which has many Yan trees, many white macaques, much water jade, and much gold.

3. Three hundred and eighty li further east is Yuanyi Mountain. It has many strange beasts, its waters contain many strange fish; it has much white jade, many abdominal worms, many strange snakes, and many strange trees. One cannot ascend it.

4. Three hundred and seventy li further east is Niuyang Mountain, whose southern side has much red gold, and whose northern side has much white gold. There is an animal there, its appearance resembles a horse with a white head; its markings resemble those of a tiger but with a red tail. Its sound is like singing. It is called Lushu. Wearing it brings blessings to descendants. The Guai River originates here, and flows eastward into the Xianyi River. It contains many xuan turtles, which resemble ordinary turtles but have bird heads and snake tails. They are called Xuan Gui. Their sound is like the cracking of wood. Wearing one prevents deafness; it can also be used as a base (for divination or other purposes).

5. Three hundred li east is Zhi Mountain, which has much water and no grass or trees. There is a fish there, its appearance resembles an ox; it dwells on land, has a snake-like tail and wings, with feathers located beneath the armpits. Its sound resembles that of Liu Niu (an unspecified animal). It is called Lu. It dies in winter and revives in summer. Eating it prevents swelling diseases.

6. Four hundred li further east is Danyuan Mountain, which has much water, no grass or trees; one cannot ascend it. There is an animal there whose appearance resembles a weasel but with a crest of hair; it is called Lei. It can function as both male and female by itself. Eating it prevents jealousy.

7. Three hundred li further east is Ji Mountain, whose southern side contains much jade, while its northern side has many strange trees. There is an animal there, whose appearance resembles a sheep with nine tails and four ears; its eyes are on its back. It is called Bochi. Wearing it prevents fear. There is a bird there, whose appearance resembles a chicken with three heads and six eyes; it has six feet and three wings. It is called Chouzhi. Eating it prevents sleeplessness.

8. Three hundred li further east lies Qingqiu Mountain, whose southern side is rich in jade and whose northern side contains much green xu. There is an animal there, which resembles a fox with nine tails; its sound is like that of an infant. It can eat humans. Eating it prevents possession by malevolent spirits. There is a bird there; its appearance resembles that of a dove, and its sound is like a reprimand. It is called Guanguan. Wearing it prevents confusion. The Ying River originates here, flowing southward into the Jiye Marsh. It contains many chilu fish;

they resemble fish with human faces, and their sound is like that of mandarin ducks. Eating them prevents scabies.

9. Three hundred and fifty li further east lies Jiwai Mountain, whose tail extends into the East Sea; it has much sand and stone. The Fang River originates here, flowing south into Yu River. It contains much white jade.

10. In total, the head of Feishan Classic begins from Zhaoyao Mountain to Jiwai Mountain; altogether there are ten mountains, spanning two thousand nine hundred and fifty li. The deities of these mountains all have the appearance of birds with dragon heads. The ritual for worshiping them is as follows: offer one jade zhang (a type of jade) wrapped in animal hair and buried; use 稌 rice as sacrificial grain, along with one piece of jade bi, and make a mat from white 菅 grass and rice to serve as the altar cloth.

11. The first of the Second Southern Classic is Guishan Mountain, which faces Liuhuang to the west, looks toward Zhubi to the north, and gazes at Changyou to the east. The Ying River originates here and flows southwest into Chi Shui (Red Water). It contains much white jade and many red millet grains. There is an animal there, resembling a pig with spurs on its legs; its sound resembles that of a dog barking. It is called Lilili. When it appears, the county will have many earthworks or construction projects. There is a bird there whose appearance resembles that of an osprey but with human hands; its sound is like numbness. It is called Yu. Its call identifies itself, and when it appears, the county has many exiled scholars.

12. Four hundred and fifty li southeast is Changyou Mountain, which has no grass or trees but much water. There is an animal there resembling yu with four ears; it is called Changyou. Its sound resembles a chant. When it appears, great floods will occur in the prefectures and counties.

13. Three hundred and forty li further east is Yaoguang Mountain; its southern side contains much jade, and its northern side has much gold. There is an animal there that resembles a human with pig bristles; it lives in caves and hibernates during winter. It is called Huahuai, whose sound is like chopping wood. When it appears, there will be great labor conscription in the county.

14. Three hundred and fifty li further east is Yushan Mountain; its lower areas have much water, while the upper parts are often rainy. It has no grass or trees and contains many fuchong (poisonous snakes).

15. Three hundred and seventy li further east lies Qufu Mountain, which has no grass or wood but contains much gold and jade.

16. Four hundred li further east is Gouyu Mountain, which has no vegetation but contains much gold and jade.

17. Five hundred li further east is Fuyu Mountain, which looks toward Juqu to the north and Zhubi to the east. There is an animal there, shaped like a tiger with a cow's tail; its sound resembles that of barking dogs. It is called zhi and it eats humans. The Tiao River originates from the northern side of this mountain, flowing northward into Juqu. It contains many ji fish.

18. Five hundred li further east is Cheng Mountain, which is square in shape with three altars. It has much gold and jade on its summit and much green xu at the base. The Yushui River originates here, flowing south to join Hushao; it contains much gold.

19. Five hundred li further east is Kuaiji Mountain, which is square-shaped. It has much gold and jade at the top and many fu stones below. The Shao River originates here, flowing south and joining Ju River.

20. Five hundred li further east is Yishan Mountain, which has no grass or woods and contains much sand and stone. The Ju River originates here, flowing south toward Lietu.

21. Five hundred li further east is Pugou Mountain, which has much gold and jade above and many grasses and trees below. It has no birds or beasts and no water.

22. Five hundred li further east is Xianyin Mountain, which has neither grass nor trees, and no water.
23. Four hundred li further east lies Xun Mountain; its southern side is rich in gold, while its northern side contains much jade. There is an animal there with the appearance of a sheep but without a mouth; it cannot be killed. It is called Yushu. The Xun River originates here, flowing southwards into Eze (E Marsh). It contains many bi lu (a type of mollusk or snail).
24. Four hundred li further east is Hushao Mountain, whose upper part has many zini and nanshi trees, while its lower slopes have many jingqi shrubs. The Pang River originates here, flowing eastward into the sea.
25. Five hundred li further east is Quwu Mountain, which has no grasses or trees and contains much sand and stones. The Lu River originates here, flowing south towards the Pang River.
26. Five hundred li further east lies Lwu Mountain (Luwu Mountain), which has no grass or trees on its summit but contains much gold and stone. The Zegeng River originates here, flowing south into the Pang River. There is an animal in this river named Gudiao, which resembles a hawk but has horns. Its sound is like that of a baby's cry; it eats humans.
27. Five hundred li east lies Qiwu Mountain, which has no vegetation and contains much bo stone, but no jade. It is located by the sea; looking east toward Qiu Mountain, its light alternately appears and disappears—this is where the sun rises.
28. In total, the beginning of the Second Southern Classic starts from Guishan Mountain to Qiwu Mountain; altogether there are seventeen mountains, spanning seven thousand two hundred li. The deities all have dragon bodies and bird heads. Their worship rituals: offer one jade bi (a circular jade) wrapped in animal fur for burial; use tu rice as sacrificial grain.
29. The first of the Third Southern Classic is Tianshu Mountain, whose lower areas have much water; one cannot ascend it.
30. Five hundred li east is Daoguo Mountain, whose upper parts contain much gold and jade; its lower slopes have many rhinoceroses, sisi (a type of wild ox), and elephants. There is a bird there with the appearance resembling a heron, but with white head, three feet, and human face. It is called Quru; its call identifies itself. The Fen River originates here, flowing south into the sea. Among them are hu jiao (a mythical creature), which have fish bodies and snake tails; their sound resembles that of mandarin ducks. Consuming them prevents swelling and can cure hemorrhoids.
31. Five hundred li further east is Danxue Mountain, whose upper areas contain much gold and jade. The Dan River originates here, flowing south into Bohai Sea. There is a bird there that resembles a chicken, with five-colored plumage and patterns. It is called Fenghuang (Phoenix). The pattern on its head represents virtue; the pattern on its wings represents righteousness; the pattern on its back represents propriety; the pattern on its chest represents benevolence; and the pattern on its belly represents faithfulness. This bird eats and drinks naturally, sings and dances by itself. When it appears, peace and tranquility will prevail throughout the world.
32. Five hundred li further east is Fa Shuang Mountain, which has no grass or tree, much water, and many white macaques. The Fan River originates here, flowing south into Bo Hai Sea.
33. Four hundred li further east leads to the tail of Mao Mountain; to its south is a valley called Yuyi, which has many strange birds. The Kai wind originates from here.
34. Four hundred li further east reaches the head of Fei Mountain, whose upper parts have much gold and jade but no water; its lower slopes are home to many fuchong (toxic snakes).
35. Five hundred li further east is Yangjia Mountain, which has no grass and trees but contains much water.

36. Five hundred li further east lies Guanxiang Mountain, whose upper slopes have many trees but no grass; It has many strange birds and no beasts.
37. Five hundred li further east is Jishan Mountain, whose upper parts are rich in gold; its lower slopes contain much danhuo (a red pigment or mineral). The Hei River originates here and flows south into the sea. Among them are zhuan fish, which resemble fugu (pufferfish) but have pig bristles. Their sound resembles that of a pig; when they appear, there will be a great drought throughout the land.
38. Four hundred li further east is Lingqiu Mountain, which has no grass nor trees and contains much fire. To its south there is a valley called Zhonggu; the Tiao wind originates from here. There is a bird there resembling an owl, with a human face, four eyes, and ears. It is called Yu; its call identifies itself; when it appears, a great drought will occur throughout the land.
39. Three hundred and seventy li further east lie Lunzhe Mountain, whose upper parts contain abundant gold and jade, while its lower areas are rich in green xu. There is a tree there, whose appearance resembles gu (an unspecified tree) but with red grain-like patterns. Its sap is like lacquer and its taste like honey; consuming it prevents hunger and relieves fatigue. It is called Baipu. Its juice can be used to dye jade red.
40. Five hundred and eighty li further east lies Yugao Mountain, which has many strange beasts and large snakes.
41. Five hundred and eighty li east is Nanyu Mountain, whose upper parts contain rich gold and jade; its lower areas have abundant water. There is a cave here: in spring the water flows into it, in summer it emerges from it, and in winter it remains closed. The Zuo River originates here, flowing southeast into the sea; there are fenghuang (phoenixes) and yuanchu in it.
42. In total, the beginning of The Third Southern Classic starts from Tianshu Mountain to Nanyu Mountain; altogether there are fourteen mountains, spanning six thousand five hundred and thirty li. Their deities all have dragon bodies with human faces. The rituals for worshiping them each require one white dog as an offering, and tu rice is used as sacrificial grain.
43. These are the records of mountains in the Southern Classics; altogether there are forty mountains, large and small, spanning sixteen thousand three hundred and eighty li.
-

2. Western Mountains Classic

西山經

1. The first mountain of Huashan in the Xishan Jing is Qianlai Mountain. There are many pines on its summit, and there is much washing stone at its base. There is an animal here; it resembles a sheep but has the tail of a horse. It is called Qianyang, and its fat can cure chapped skin.
2. Forty-five li to the west is Songuo Mountain, from which Huo Shui originates. It flows north and joins Wei Shui; there is much copper in its waters. There is a bird here, named Chiqu; it resembles a pheasant, has a black body and red feet, and can cure boils.
3. Sixty li to the west is Taihua Mountain; it has a sheer, square-shaped form. It is five thousand ren high and ten li wide; no birds or beasts dwell there. There is a snake here, named Feiyu; it has six feet and four wings. When it appears, there will be great drought throughout the world.
4. Eighty li to the west is Xiaohua Mountain. Its trees are mostly hawthorn and qǐ, its beasts include many yu niu; on its northern side there is much chime stone, while on its southern side there is much Tufu jade. There are also many red pheasants here, which can resist fire. The grass includes Bili, resembling black garlic but growing on rocks and also climbing trees; eating it cures heart pain.
5. Eighty li to the west lies Fuyu Mountain, which has much copper on its southern side and much iron on its northern side. There is a tree here on the mountain; it is called Wenjing, and its fruit resembles dates, which can cure deafness. Its grass includes much Tiao; it looks like chrysanthemum, with red flowers and yellow fruit resembling an infant's tongue. Eating it makes a person free from confusion. Fuyu Shui originates here and flows north to join Wei Shui. Its beasts include many Conglong, which resemble sheep but have red manes. Its birds are mostly Yushui, resembling kingfishers with red beaks; they can resist fire.
6. Sixty li to the west lies Shicui Mountain, whose trees are mostly zong and nan. Its grass includes much Tiao, which resembles leeks with white flowers and black fruit; eating it cures scabies. Its southern side has much Tufu jade, while its northern side has much copper. Guanshui originates here and flows north into Yushui. There is also red ochre in its waters; using it to paint cattle or horses prevents illness.
7. Seventy li to the west is Yingshan Mountain, whose upper slopes are covered with niu and jia trees. Its northern side has much iron, while its southern side has much red gold. Yushui originates here and flows north, joining Zhaoshui; its waters contain many Shiyu fish, which resemble turtles but make a sound like that of a sheep. Its southern side has much Jianzhu; its beasts include many Yu Niu and Qianyang. There is a bird here; it resembles quail, with a yellow body and red beak. It is called Feiyi; eating it cures leprosy and can kill insects.
8. Fifty-two li to the west lies Zhushan Mountain, whose upper slopes have many tall trees, and its northern side has much iron. There is a grass here, named Huangguan; it resembles chū in shape and has leaves like hemp. It bears white flowers and red fruit resembling ochre. Bathing with it cures scabies, and it can also cure swelling. Zhushui originates here, flowing north to join Weishui; its southern side has many bamboo arrows and much green jade. Danshui originates here, flowing southeast to join Luoshui; its waters have much water jade and many renyu fish. There is a beast here, resembling a pig with white fur; it is as large as a hairpin and has black tips. It is called Haozhi.
9. One hundred twenty li to the west lies Fushe Mountain, which has many Panmu trees; they have zhi-shaped leaves and are undamaged by pests, as insect larvae dwell in them. There is a grass here named Xuncao, with

hemp-shaped leaves and square stems. It has red flowers and black fruit, emitting an odor like milwu; wearing it can cure leprosy.

10. Seventy li to the west lies Yuci Mountain, from which Qishui originates and flows north into Weishui. Its upper slopes have many yu and jia trees, while its lower slopes are rich in bamboo arrows. Its northern side contains much red copper, and its southern side has much Yingyuan jade. There is a beast here; it resembles yu but with long arms, and is good at throwing things. It is called Xiao. There is a bird here; its shape resembles an owl, with a human face and one foot. It is named Tuokou. It appears in winter but hibernates in summer; consuming it makes one fearless of thunder.

11. One hundred fifty li to the west lies Shishan Mountain, which has no grass or trees. Zhushui originates here and flows northward into Weishui; its waters contain much water jade.

12. One hundred seventy li to the west lies Nanshan Mountain, whose upper slopes abound in red millet. Danshui originates here and flows northwards into Weishui. Its beasts include many mubao, while its birds are mostly shijiu.

13. One hundred eighty li to the west lies Dashishan Mountain; its upper slopes have many gu and zuo trees, while its lower areas are rich in niu and jia. Its northern side contains much silver, and its southern side is abundant with white jade. Censhui originates here and flows northward to join Weishui, while Qingshui also originates here and flows southward into Hanshui.

14. Three hundred twenty li to the west is Bozhong Mountain, from which Hanshui originates and flows southeast into Mianshui; Xiaoshui originates here and flows northward, joining Tangshui. Its upper slopes are abundant in taozhi gouduan; its beasts include many xisi, xiongpi; and its birds consist mostly of baihan and chibei. There is a grass here; its leaves resemble hui, and its base resembles jiepeng. It bears black flowers but no fruit. It is called Guronong; eating it causes sterility in people.

15. Three hundred fifty li to the west is Tiandi Mountain, whose upper slopes have abundant zong and nan trees, while its lower parts are rich in jian and hui. There is a beast here that resembles a dog; it is called Xibian. Sitting on its skin prevents possession by evil spirits. There is a bird here that resembles quail, with black patterns and red head; it is called Li. Eating it cures hemorrhoids. There is a grass here that resembles chrysanthemum and has an odor like milwu. It is called Dubalance; it can be used to quicken horses, and eating it cures goiter.

16. Three hundred eighty li to the southwest lies Gaotu Mountain. Qiangshui originates here and flows west into Zhuzi Shui, while Tushui also originates here and flows south into Jihuo Shui. Its southern side has much red millet; its northern side contains much silver and gold; and its upper slopes are rich in gui trees. There is white stone here, named Yu, which can be used to poison rats. There is a grass here resembling gao ba, with leaves like chrysanthemums but red on the back; it is called Wutiao and can be used to poison mice. There is a beast here resembling a deer with a white tail, horse-like hooves, human hands, and four horns. It is called Ruru. There is a bird here resembling chi but with human feet; it is named Shusi, and eating it cures a goiter.

17. One hundred eighty li to the west is Huangshan Mountain, which has no vegetation but many bamboo arrows. Panshui originates here and flows westward into Chishui; its waters are rich in jade. There is a beast here which resembles an ox, with dark black eyes and large eyes; it is called Yushu. There is a bird here which resembles an owl, has blue feathers and red beak, with human tongue capable of speech; it is called Yingzhi.

18. Two hundred li to the west lies Cuishan Mountain. Its upper slopes have many zong and nan trees; its lower areas are rich in bamboo arrows; its southern side contains much gold and jade, while its northern slope is home to many maoni cattle, ling, and shexiang deer; Its birds are mostly Shu, which resemble magpies with red-black coloration and four feet facing west; they can resist fire.

19. Two hundred fifty li to the west lie Biushan Mountain, which is situated at the western edge of the Western Sea. It has no grass or trees and contains much jade. Qishui originates here, flows westward into the sea; its

waters contain abundant colored stones and gold, as well as much red millet.

20. The beginning of the Xijing starts from Qianlai Mountain to Biushan, totaling nineteen mountains and covering two thousand nine hundred fifty-seven li. Huashan is a burial mound; the ritual for its worship requires Taolao (a sacrifice of one bull, one pig, and one ram). Yushan is the deity of a god; its worship requires candles. One must fast for one hundred days with one hundred sacrificial animals, bury one hundred yu (jade), offer one hundred zuns of wine in hot water, and surround it with one hundred gui and one hundred bi jade discs. As for the remaining seventeen mountains, they are all worshiped by sacrificing a single sheep with unshorn wool. The candles used are made from one hundred types of grass that have not been burned, gathered when they still have white stems and pure color.

21. The first mountain in the Xicier Jing is Qianshan Mountain. It has much copper on its upper slopes and much jade at its base, with many niu and jia trees among its woods.

22. Two hundred li to the west is Taomao Mountain; it has much gold on its southern side and iron on its northern slope. Yushui originates here, flows eastward into the Yellow River; its waters contain much algae-like jade and many white snakes.

23. One hundred seventy li to the west is Shuli Mountain, whose upper slopes contain much gold and its lower areas have much silver. Its trees include many niu and jia; its birds are mostly yingzhi. Chushui originates here, flowing southward to join Weishui. Its waters contain many pearls.

24. One hundred fifty li to the west, it is Gaoshan Mountain. Its upper slopes contain much silver; its lower areas have abundant qingbi (a type of jade) and xionghuang (realgar). Its trees include many zong, while its grasses are mostly bamboo. Jingshui originates here and flows eastward to join Weishui; it contains much chime stone and qingbi.

25. Three hundred li to the southwest is Nuchuang Mountain, which has much red copper on its southern side and stone nie on its northern slope; its beasts include many tigers, leopards, xisi. There is a bird here whose shape resembles zhai with five-colored patterns; it is called Luanniao. When it appears, the world will enjoy peace and tranquility.

26. Two hundred li to the west is Longshou Mountain; its southern side has much gold, while its northern slope contains much iron. Tiaoshui originates here and flows southeast to join Jingshui; it contains much fine jade.

27. Two hundred li to the west is Lütai Mountain, whose upper slopes have much white jade and its lower areas contain much silver. Its beasts include many yuniu, qianyang, and bao. There is a bird here; it looks like a rooster with a human face. It is called Fuxi, and its name calls itself out. When it appears, war will follow.

28. Two hundred li to the southwest lies Nioweishan Mountain; its southern side contains much chime stone, and its northern slope has many tanchu trees. There are also abundant nuchuang in it. Nioweishui originates here, flowing westward into Chishui, whose waters contain much red millet.

29. Four hundred li to the west is Xiaocishi Mountain; its upper slopes are rich in white jade, and its lower areas contain much red copper. There is a beast here whose shape resembles a gibbon with white head and red feet; it is called Zhu Yan. When it appears, great war will follow.

30. Three hundred li to the west is Dacishi Mountain, whose southern side has much chalk and its northern slope contains much bi (a type of green jade). Its beasts include many yuniu and lingyang.

31. Four hundred li to the west lies Xuwushan Mountain, which has no trees or grass but contains much gold and jade.

32. Four hundred li to the west is Xiangyang Mountain, whose trees include many ji, nan, and yuzhang. Its beasts are numerous xisi, tigers, shou, and yuniu.

33. Two hundred fifty li to the west is Zhongshou Mountain, whose upper slopes contain abundant Tufu jade and its lower areas have many tanchu trees as well as much gold. Its beasts include numerous xisi.
34. Five hundred li to the west is Huangren Mountain, whose upper slopes contain plenty of gold and jade; its lower areas have much qing xionghuang. Huangshui originates here, flows west into Chishui, which contains much red millet in its waters.
35. Three hundred li to the west lies Zhonghuang Mountain, whose upper slopes contain plentiful gold and its lower parts have much hui and tang.
36. Three hundred fifty li to the west lies Xi Huang Mountain, whose southern side contains much gold and its northern slope has much iron. Its beasts include many milu deer and yuniu cattle.
37. Three hundred fifty li to the west lies Laishan Mountain, whose trees include abundant tanchu. Its birds are mostly Luoluos, which prey on humans.
38. The beginning of the Xicier Jing starts from Qianshan to Laishan, totaling seventeen mountains and covering four thousand one hundred forty li. Its ten deities are all human-faced but horse-bodied. The seven gods among them have human faces and ox bodies, four legs and one arm, holding a staff as they walk; these are the deities of flying beasts; To worship them, use Xiao Lao (a lesser sacrifice of pig and ram) for offerings, with white jian grass as the sacrificial mat. As for its ten generations of deities, to worship them requires sacrificing one male chicken without offering millet; Use colored sacrificial offerings.
39. The first mountain of the Xicesan Jing is Chongwu Mountain, located to the south of the Yellow River. Looking northward one sees Zhong Sui; looking southward, one sees Zhi Ze; looking westward, one sees Di Bo and Shou Qiu; looking eastward, one sees Yuyuan. There is a tree here with round leaves and white calyxes, red flowers and black veins. Its fruit resembles zhi; eating it brings blessings to descendants. There is a beast here, which looks like Yu but has patterned arms and resembles both leopard and tiger, being good at throwing. It is named Jufu. There are birds here, which resemble geese but have one wing and one eye. They can fly only when paired together; they are called Manman. When these appear, great floods will occur throughout the land.
40. Three hundred li to the northwest lies Changsha Mountain, from which Cishui originates and flows northward into Yushui. There are no grasses or trees here; it is rich in green cinnabar.
41. Three hundred seventy li to the northwest lies Buzhou Mountain. Looking northward, one sees Zhupi Mountain; looking toward the other side is Yuechong Mountain. Looking eastward, one sees Yuze, where the Yellow River flows underground; its source bubbles up in a turbid and bubbling manner. Here are excellent fruits, whose fruit resembles peaches and leaves resemble jujubes; they have yellow flowers and red calyxes. Eating them prevents fatigue.
42. Another four hundred twenty li to the northwest is Mizhushan. Its upper slopes have many red trees, with round leaves and red stems, yellow flowers, and red fruits; their flavor resembles honey, and eating them prevents hunger. Dan Shui originates here, flowing westward into Jize. There is much white jade in it; there is also jade fat within. Its source bubbles and surges vigorously—this was the food and offering of Huangdi. From this, black jade is produced. The jade fat flows out and irrigates the red trees. After five years, the red trees produce fruits of five colors that are clear in appearance and fragrant with the five flavors. Huangdi then took the jade flowers from Mizhu Mountain and cast them on the southern side of Zhongshan Mountain. Jinyu jades are considered excellent, firm yet fine-grained, with a turbid luster that shines. The five colors manifest, harmonizing softness and hardness. Heaven, Earth, ghosts, and gods all consume and enjoy them; When gentlemen wear them, they can ward off misfortune. From Mizhu Mountain to Zhongshan Mountain is four hundred sixty li; the entire area in between consists of marshes and lakes. There are many strange birds, bizarre beasts, and unusual fish there—all extraordinary creatures.
43. Four hundred twenty li to the northwest lies Zhongshan. Its son is Gu, who has a human face and a dragon body. He fought with Qinyu against Baojiang on the southern side of Kunlun Mountain; the Emperor then

executed them at Dongyai Cliff to the east of Zhongshan. Qinyu transformed into a large eagle, which resembles a kite but has black patterns, white head, red beak, and tiger claws. Its cry sounds like that of a morning goose. When it appears, great wars will occur; Gu also transformed into a Juniao bird, which resembles an owl with red feet and straight beak, yellow patterns and white head. Its cry sounds like that of the goose; when it appears, there will be great drought in its locality.

44. One hundred eighty li to the west is Taiqi Mountain. Guanshui originates here and flows westward into Liusha. There are many Wenjia fish here. They resemble carp, with a fish body and bird wings, blue patterns on their bodies, white heads, red beaks; they often travel from the Western Sea to the Eastern Sea, flying at night. Their cry sounds like that of Luanji; their flavor is sour and sweet. Eating them cures madness, and when they appear, there will be a great harvest throughout the land.

45. Three hundred twenty li to the west lies Huaiguang Mountain. Qiusui Shui originates here and flows northward into Yu Shui. There are many snail-like creatures in it, and its slopes have much green cinnabar. It contains abundant langgan (a kind of jade), gold, and jade; the southern side has much red millet, while the northern side is rich in colorful gold and silver. This place is the Emperor's level garden, guarded by the deity Yingzhao. He has a horse body and human face, tiger patterns and bird wings; he patrols all four seas, his voice sounding like that of a lute. Looking southward toward Kunlun, its light glows fiercely and its aura is ethereal. Looking westward toward the great marsh, it is where Houji resides in concealment; There are many jades there. On its northern side grow yao trees with fruits resembling something. Looking northward toward Zhupi, the ghosts of Huai Guili Lun dwell there; it is also the abode of eagles and hawks. Looking eastward toward Hengshan, which has four layers, the Qiong Gui (wretched ghosts) dwell there, each in one of its ridges. Here is Yinsui, whose waters are clear and flow gently. There is a celestial deity here; it resembles an ox, with eight legs, two heads, and a horse's tail. Its voice sounds like Bohuang. When it appears, there will be warfare in the locality.

46. Four hundred li to the southwest lies Kunlun Qiu, which is indeed the lower capital of the Emperor. The deity Luwu oversees it. This deity has a tiger body with nine tails and a human face with tiger claws; This deity oversees the Emperor's nine divisions of Heaven as well as the Emperor's seasonal parks. There is a beast here; it resembles a sheep with four horns, named Tulu, which preys on humans. There is a bird here; it resembles wasps, as large as mandarin ducks. It is called Qinyuan. If it stings birds or beasts, they will die; if it stings trees, the trees will wither and dry up. There is a bird here named Chunniao, which oversees the Emperor's hundred garments. There is a tree here, resembling the tangerine tree, with yellow and red flowers. Its fruit tastes like plums but has no pit; it is called Shatang. It can ward off water-related dangers, and eating it prevents drowning. There is a herb here named Jicao; its shape resembles chrysanthemum, and its flavor resembles leeks. Eating it relieves fatigue. The Yellow River originates here, flowing southward then eastward into Wuda. Chishui originates here and flows southeastward into Fantian Shui. Yangshui originates here and flows southwestward into Choutu Shui. Heishui originates here and flows west into Dayu. There are many strange birds and beasts there.

47. Three hundred seventy li to the west lies Leyou Mountain. Taoshui originates here and flows westward to Jize, where there is much white jade. There are many Huyu fish in it; they resemble snakes with four legs and prey on other fish.

48. Traveling westward along the water for four hundred li leads to Liusha; after two hundred more li, one reaches Luomu Mountain. The deity Zhangcheng oversees it; this is the nine virtues of Heaven. This deity appears human-like but has a cow's tail. There is much jade on its upper slopes, and many blue stones at the base with no water.

49. Three hundred fifty li to the west is Yushan Mountain, where the Queen Mother of Heaven dwells. The Queen Mother of Heaven has a human-like appearance, with leopard tail and tiger teeth, 善于啸叫 (good at howling), her hair disheveled and adorned with a headdress; she oversees the calamities of Heaven and the Five Disasters. There is a beast here that resembles a dog with leopard patterns, its horns like those of an ox. It is called Jiao; its cry sounds like the barking of dogs. When it appears, the country will have a great harvest. There

is a bird here that resembles the zhi but is red in color. It is called Shengyu, which feeds on fish; its cry sounds like Lu. When it appears, there will be great floods in the country.

50. Four hundred eighty li to the west lies Xuanyuan Qiu, where there are no grasses or trees. Xunshui originates here and flows southward into Heishui; it contains much red millet and green cinnabar.

51. Three hundred li to the west lies Jishi Mountain, beneath which there is a stone gate; the Yellow River surges through it and flows westward. In this mountain, all things under Heaven are present.

52. Two hundred li to the west lies Changliu Mountain; its deity is Baodi Shaohao, who resides there. Its beasts all have patterned tails, and its birds all have patterned heads. There are many patterned jade stones there. This is indeed the palace of Yuanshen Weishi. This deity oversees reflected sunlight.

53. Two hundred eighty li to the west lies Zhang'e Mountain, where there are no plants or trees but much yao bi (a kind of precious stone). The things found here are very strange. There is a beast there; it resembles the red leopard, with five tails and one horn. Its cry sounds like striking stones; its name is Zhong. There is a bird there; it resembles cranes, with one leg. It has red patterns on a blue body and white beak. It is called Bifang. Its cry calls itself out. When it appears, false fires will occur in the locality.

54. Three hundred li to the west is Yinshan Mountain, from which Zuyu Shui originates and flows southward into Fanze. There are many patterned shells in it. There is a beast there, resembling a weasel with a white head; its name is Tiangou. Its cry sounds like Liulu. It can ward off evil.

55. Two hundred li to the west is Fuqi Mountain, whose upper slopes have many zongnan trees and its lower areas contain much gold and jade. The deity Jiangyi resides there. This mountain produces many strange rains, the source of winds and clouds.

56. Two hundred twenty li to the west is Sanwei Mountain, where three green birds reside. This mountain has a circumference of one hundred li. There is a beast on its slopes; it resembles an ox with white body and four horns. Its long hair looks like a straw raincoat. It is called Yushu, which preys on humans. There is a bird there with one head and three bodies, resembling the huang; its name is Chi.

57. One hundred ninety li to the west lies Kuishan Mountain, where there is much jade and no stone. The deity Qitong resides here; its voice constantly sounds like bells and chimes. There are many accumulated snakes at the base.

58. Three hundred fifty li to the west lie Tianshan Mountains, rich in gold and jade as well as green cinnabar. Yingshui originates here and flows southwest into Tanggu. There is a deity here, whose form resembles a yellow bag, red like cinnabar fire. It has six legs and four wings, with an amorphous body without face or features; it recognizes music and dance. This is indeed Emperor Jiang.

59. Two hundred ninety li to the west lie Yushan Mountains, where the deity Rushou resides. There is much Yingduan jade on its slopes; the southern side contains abundant Jinyu jade, while the northern slope has much green cinnabar. This mountain, when viewed westward, is where the sun sets; its aura is round, overseen by the deity Hongguang.

60. Traveling one hundred li westward along water leads to Yiwang Mountain, where there are no trees or grasses but much gold and jade. There is an animal here, resembling a weasel with one eye and three tails. It is called Huan; its sound resembles the combined sounds of a hundred creatures. Its presence can ward off misfortune, and consuming it cures sores. There is a bird here, resembling a crow with three heads and six tails that loves to laugh. It is called Yuyu; consuming it makes one immune to boredom, and it can also ward off misfortune.

61. The first of the Xi Ci San Jing is Chongwu Mountain, extending to Yiwang Mountain. In total there are twenty-three mountains covering six thousand seven hundred and forty-four li. The deities here all have the form

of sheep with human faces. The ritual for worshiping them involves burying one auspicious jade; the sacrificial offering is millet rice.

62. The first mountain of the Xi Ci Si Jing is Yinshan Mountain, which has many gǔ trees, no stone, and much cao fan grass. Yinshui originates here, flowing westward into Luo River.

63. Fifty li to the north lie Laoshan Mountains, rich in zhi grass. Ruoshui originates here and flows westward into Luo River.

64. Fifty li to the west is Bafu Mountain. Ershui originates here and flows west into Luo River, where there are many zhi and bi plants.

65. One hundred seventy li to the north is Shen Mountain, with many gu and zuo trees on its summit and numerous niu and jiang trees at its base; its southern side has much gold and jade. Qu Shui originates here, flowing eastward into the Yellow River.

66. Two hundred li to the north lies Niao Mountain, with many mulberry trees on its summit and many paper mulberries at its base; there is much iron in its northern side and much jade in its southern slope. Rushui originates here, flowing east into the Yellow River.

67. One hundred twenty li to the north is Shangshen Mountain, whose summit has no trees or grass but many rough stones; its base has many hazel and kǔ trees, and there are numerous white deer among the animals. The birds here include many Danghu; they resemble pheasants and fly using their beards. Eating them prevents one's eyes from blinking. Tangshui originates here, flowing east to join the Yellow River.

68. One hundred eighty li to the north is Zhuci Mountain; Zhucishui originates here and flows east into the Yellow River. This mountain has many trees but no grass, and neither birds nor beasts dwell there; it is home to numerous snakes.

69. One hundred eighty li to the north lies Haoshan Mountain, with many lacquer and palm trees among its woods; its grasses include yao, xuan, and chongqiong. There is much ting stone here. Duanshui originates here, flowing east and joining the Yellow River.

70. Two hundred twenty li to the north lies Yushan Mountain, with much iron on its northern side and copper on its southern slope; among the animals are many white wolves and white tigers, while the birds include numerous white pheasants and white dais. Shengshui originates here, flowing east toward the Yellow River.

71. Two hundred fifty li to the west lies Baiyu Mountain, with many pines and cypresses on its summit and numerous holly and sandalwood trees at its base; among the animals are many xian niu (a type of cattle) and xian yang sheep, while the birds here include numerous owls. Luoshui originates from its southern side, flowing east to join Weishui; Jiashui originates from its northern slope and flows eastward into Shengshui.

72. Three hundred li northwest lies Shenshou Mountain, which has no trees or grass; snow falls there in all seasons. Shenshui originates on its summit and disappears underground at its base, where much white jade is found.

73. Fifty-five li to the west lies Jinggu Mountain, from which Jingshui originates and flows southeast into Weishui. Much white gold and white jade are found here.

74. One hundred twenty li to the west lies Gangshan Mountain, rich in firewood trees and Tufu jade. Gangshui originates here and flows north into Weishui, where many divine Shou creatures reside. They have human faces and beast-like bodies with one foot and one hand; their sound resembles that of qin.

75. Two hundred li to the west, at the tail end of Gangshan Mountain, Luoshui originates and flows north into the Yellow River. There are many manman in its waters; they have rat-like bodies with turtle heads, and their

sound resembles that of a barking dog.

76. Three hundred fifty li to the west is Yingdi Mountain, with many lacquer trees on its summit and much gold and jade at its base. All birds and beasts here are white; Washui originates here and flows northward into Lingyang Zhe (Lingyang Marsh). There are many Ranwei fish here; they have fish bodies and snake heads with six legs, their eyes resembling horse ears. Eating them prevents eye irritation and can ward off misfortune.

77. Three hundred li to the west lies Zhongqu Mountain, with much jade on its southern side and cinnabar, white jade, and gold on its northern slope. There is an animal here resembling a horse with a white body and black tail, one horn, tiger-like teeth and claws. Its sound resembles drumbeats; it is called Bo. It preys on tigers and leopards and can ward off war. There is a tree here resembling the pear tree, with round leaves and red fruits as large as woodpeckers. It is called Zai Mu; eating its fruit increases one's strength.

78. Two hundred sixty li to the west lies Guishan Mountain. There is an animal on its summit resembling a cow with hedgehog-like fur; it is called Qiongqi. Its sound resembles that of a yapping dog, and it preys upon humans. Mengshui originates here and flows south into Yang Shui. Its waters contain many yellow shells, luoyu fish (which have fish bodies with bird wings), whose sound resembles that of mandarin ducks; when they appear, great floods will occur in the region.

79. Two hundred twenty li to the west is Niaoshu Tongxue Mountain, where there are many white tigers and white jade on its summit. Weishui originates here and flows east to join the Yellow River. In this mountain, mice and birds share a single cave. Its waters contain many Jia fish; they resemble zhan fish, and when they move, great wars will occur in the area. Lanshui originates from its western side and flows west to join Hanshui. There are many Yibi fish here; they resemble an inverted cauldron, with bird heads and fish wings and tails. Their sound resembles that of stone chimes, and these creatures produce pearls and jade.

80. Three hundred sixty li to the southwest lies Yanzhi Mountain, where many danmu trees grow. Their leaves resemble gǔ and their fruits are as large as melons; they have red markings with black veins. Eating them cures sores and can protect against fire. There are many turtles on its southern side, and much jade on its northern slope. Tiaoshui originates here, flowing west into the sea; it contains many whetstones. There is an animal here with a horse body and bird wings, human face and snake tail; it enjoys carrying people. It is called Shuhu. There is a bird here resembling an owl with a human face, gibbon body and dog tail. It calls out its own name; when it appears, great drought will occur in the region.

81. The Xi Ci Si Jing from Yinshan Mountain to Yanzhi Mountain includes a total of nineteen mountains, covering three thousand six hundred and eighty li. The ritual for worshiping these deities involves offering one white chicken as a prayer. The sacrificial offerings are made of rice, and the altar is laid with white bamboo mats.

82. To the right of these western mountain records, there are a total of seventy-seven mountains covering ten thousand seven thousand five hundred and seventeen li.

3. Northern Mountains Classic

北山經

1. The first mountain of the Beishan Jing is called Danhu Sh 山, which has many ji mu trees and on its slopes there are many hua cao plants. The Chong Shui springs from here, flowing westward to join the You Shui; there are many bi shi and wen shi stones in it.
2. Another two hundred and fifty li to the north is Qiuru Sh 山; its upper slopes have much copper, while its lower slopes have much jade, with no grass or trees. The Hua Shui springs from there and flows westward into the Zhubi Shui. There are many hua yu fish in it; they resemble shuan, have red backs, and their sound is like that of wu. Eating them cures warts. There are also many shui ma in it; they look like horses, have patterned forearms and ox tails, and their sound is similar to a shout.
3. Another three hundred li to the north lies Dai Sh 山; it has much jade on its upper slopes and much qing bi below. There is a beast there; it resembles a horse, has one horn with scales, and its name is Kuishu. It can be used to ward off fire. There is a bird there; it resembles the wu, has five colors and red patterns, and its name is Yujiu. It naturally possesses both male and female characteristics. Eating it prevents boils. The Peng Shui springs from there, flowing westward into the Bihu Shui. There are many shu yu fish in it; these resemble chickens with red feathers, have three tails, six feet, four heads, and their sound resembles that of a magpie. Eating them can relieve worries.
4. Another four hundred li to the north is Jiaoming Sh 山; the Jiao Shui springs from there, and flows westward into the Yellow River. There are many Heluo yu fish in it, with one head and ten bodies; their sound is like a barking dog. Eating them can cure abscesses. There is also a beast there; its appearance resembles that of the huan but with red fur, and its sound is like "liuliu." Its name is Menghuai. It can be used to repel evil. This mountain has no grass or trees, but contains much green cinnabar and realgar.
5. Another three hundred and fifty li to the north lies Zhuoguang Sh 山; from there springs the Xiao Shui, which flows westward into the river. There are many Xixi yu fish in it. They resemble magpies but have ten wings, with scales all located at the tips of their feathers. Their sound is like that of a magpie; they can be used to ward off fires and eating them prevents boils. Its upper slopes have many pine and cypress trees, while its lower areas are abundant in zong jia. The beasts there include many ling yang, and the birds are mostly fan.
6. Another three hundred and eighty li to the north is Guo Sh 山. Its upper slopes have much lacquer, while its lower parts are rich in tong and ju trees. The southern side has much jade, and the northern side has much iron. The Yi Shui springs from there, flows westward into the Yellow River (Huang He). The beasts there are mostly tuo tuo camels, and the birds include many yu. The yu resemble mice with bird wings; their sound is like that of a sheep, and they can be used to repel war.
7. Another four hundred li north brings one to the tail end of Guo Sh 山; there is much jade on it, but no stone. The Yu Shui springs from here and flows westward into the River; there are many patterned shells in it.
8. Another two hundred li to the north is Danxun Sh 山; its slopes have many chu bai trees, and among its grasses there are much leeks and xie. It also has much dan huo. The Xun Shui springs from here and flows southwestward into the Tang Shui. There is a beast there, which resembles a rat with the head of a tu and the body of a mi. Its sound is like that of an old dog; it flies using its tail. It is called Ershu. Eating it prevents abdominal pain, and it can also be used to guard against all poisons.

9. Another two hundred and eighty li north is Shizhe Sh 峙; there are no grasses or trees on its slopes, but it has much yao bi. The Ci Shui springs from there and flows southwestward into the Yellow River; there is a beast here, which resembles a leopard with patterned head and white body. Its name is Mengji. It is good at hiding, and its call sounds like its own name.

10. Another one hundred and ten li to the north lies Bianchun Sh 岫, where there are many leeks, kui, leeks again, peaches, and plums. The Gang Shui springs from here and flows southward into You Ze. There is a beast here; it resembles yu and has patterned body, loves to laugh, lies down when seeing people. Its name is Youan, its call sounds like its own name (Youan).

11. Another two hundred li north is Manlian Sh 岫; there are no trees or grasses on it. There is a beast here, resembling yu with a mane, ox tail, patterned arms and horse hooves. It shouts when seeing people; its name is Zuzi, whose call sounds like itself (Zuzi). There is a bird here, living in flocks and flying together; its feathers resemble those of the female pheasant. Its name is Xie, which calls out its own name (Xie). Eating it can cure wind-related ailments.

12. Another one hundred and eighty li north lies Danzhang Sh 岫, on which there are no trees or grass. There is a beast here. It resembles a leopard with a long tail, has a human head and ox ears, one eye; its name is Zhuqian. It makes loud noises, carries its tail in the mouth when moving, and coils it up when resting. There is a bird here; it resembles the pheasant, with patterned head, white wings and yellow feet. Its name is Baiji. Eating it cures sore throat, can also cure convulsions. The Li Shui springs from here and flows southerly into the Gang Shui.

13. Another three hundred and twenty li north is Guanti Sh 岫; its upper parts have many chu zhe trees, while the lower areas are full of flowing sand and contain much di. There is a beast here; its shape resembles that of an ox with a white tail, and its sound like "zhi." Its name is Nafu. There is a bird here; its shape resembles the female pheasant with a human face, and it jumps when seeing people. Its name is Songsi, whose call sounds like itself. The Jianghan Shui springs from here and flows westerly into You Ze; there are many lodestones in it.

14. Another two hundred li north lies Panhou Sh 岫; its upper areas have many pine and cypress, while the lower parts are abundant in hazel and kuhu. Its southern side has much jade and northern side contains much iron. There is a beast here; resembling an ox, with fur growing on its four joints. Its name is Maoniu. The Bian Shui springs from there and flows southward into Li Ze.

15. Another two hundred and thirty li north is Xiaoxian Sh 岫, with no trees or grass; it has snow in winter and summer.

16. Two hundred and eighty li north is Daxian Sh 岫, without trees or grass; its lower parts have much jade. This mountain is square in shape and cannot be climbed to the top. There is a snake here named Changshe, with fur like that of a pig; its sound resembles the clacking of a night watchman's stick.

17. Another three hundred and twenty li to the north is Dunhong Sh 岫; its upper part has many zong nan trees, while its lower area abounds in zi cao. The Dunhong Shui springs from there and flows westerly to join You Ze. It originates from the northeast corner of Kunlun, which is indeed the source of the Yellow River (He Yuan). There are many red salmon in it; among its beasts there are many si and mao niu, while the birds include mostly shi jiu.

18. Another two hundred li to the north lies Shaoxian Sh 岫; it has no grass or trees and contains much qing bi. There is a beast here; shaped like an ox, with red body, human face and horse feet. Its name is Yayu, whose sound resembles that of an infant; it preys on humans. The Dun Shui springs from here and flows eastward into Yanmen Shui; there are many Huanhuan yu fish in it, eating which can kill a person.

19. Another two hundred li to the north lie Yufa Sh 山; from here springs the Tu Ze Shui, flowing northeastward into Taize. There are many Ji Yu fish in it; they resemble carp but have chicken feet. Eating them cures warts (you). There is a beast here; in shape it resembles a dog with a human face. It excels at throwing, and smiles when seeing people. Its name Shangshan, moves as fast as the wind; its appearance foretells great winds across the world.

20. Another one hundred li to the north lies Beiyue Sh 山, abundant in zhi ji and gang mu trees. There is a beast here; resembles an ox with four horns, human eyes and pig ears. Its name is Zhuhuai, whose sound like that of a geese call; it preys on people. The Zhuhuai Shui springs from here and flows to the west into Xiao Shui; there are many Yuyu fish in it, which have fish bodies but dog heads. Their sound resembles that of an infant. Eating them cures madness (kuang).

21. Another one hundred and eighty li to the north lies Hunxi Sh 山, devoid of grass or trees but rich in copper and jade. The Xiao Shui springs from here and flowing northwestward into the sea. There is a snake with one head but two bodies, named Feiyi; its appearance heralds great drought in that country.

22. Another fifty li to the north lies Beidan Sh 山, lacking trees or grass but abundant in leeks and chives (jiu).

23. Another one hundred li north is Beicha Sh 山, barren of trees or grass but rich in horses.

24. Another one hundred and eighty li further north lies Beixian Sh 山; this place is abundant with horses. The Xian Shui springs from here, flows northwestward into Tuwu Shui.

25. Another one hundred and seventy li to the north lies Di Sh 山; it is rich in horses. There is a beast here, shaped like a leopard with patterned head; its name is Huo. The Di Shui springs from there and flowing eastward into Tai Ze, where there are many long gui turtles in it.

26. The first part of the Beishan Jing begins with Danhu Sh 山 and ends at Di Sh 山, totaling twenty-five mountains covering five thousand four hundred and ninety li. The deities associated with these mountains all have human faces and snake bodies. To worship them, one should offer a single male chicken or pig as sacrifice, buried in the ground. A single gui-shaped jade is used for offerings; it should be buried without any sacrificial millet (xu). The people living to the north of these mountains all eat raw food, uncooked by fire.

27. The first mountain in the second northern section lies to the east of the Yellow River, with its head resting on Fen He. Its name is Guancen Sh 山. There are no trees on it but many grasses; below there is much jade. The Fen Shui springs from here and flows in a westerly direction to join the Yellow River (Huanghe).

28. Another two hundred and fifty li west is Shaoyang Sh 山; its upper reaches have much jade, while the lower areas contain much red silver. The Suan Shui springs from here and flows easterly into Fen Shui; it contains many fine cinnamons (mei zhe).

29. Another fifty li north is Xuanyong Sh 山; its upper area has much jade, while the lower part contains much copper. The beasts here include many lu mi, and the birds mostly white zhi and bai ji. The Jin Shui springs from there flows southeastward into Fen Shui. There are many Jiyu fish in it; they resemble tiao but have red scales, their sound like "chi," and eating them prevents arrogance.

30. Another two hundred li north is Huqi Sh 山; it lacks grass or trees, but has much qing bi (green jade). The Sheng Shui springs from here and flows northeastward into Fen Shui, where there is much cangyu (blue jade).

31. Another three hundred and fifty li north lies Baisha Sh 山, a circular area of three hundred li in diameter, entirely covered with sand; there are no grass, trees, birds or beasts. The Yu Shui originates from the upper part

of this mountain and flows underground beneath it; there is much white jade here.

32. Another four hundred li north lies Ershi Sh 卩, with neither grass nor trees and no water.

33. Another three hundred and eighty li north is Kuang Sh 卩, also devoid of grass or trees. This mountain has snow in both winter and summer. The Kuang Shui springs from here, and flows westward to join Fu Shui; there are many fine jades in it.

34. Another three hundred and eighty li further north is Zhuyu Sh 卩; its upper regions have much copper and jade, while the lower slopes are covered with many pine and cypress trees. The Zhuyu Shui springs from here and flows southeastward to join Mao Shui.

35. Another three hundred and fifty li further north is Duntuo Sh 卩; its upper region has much gold and jade, but no grass or trees. The Mao Shui springs from here and flows toward the east into Yin Ze; there are many Huangma in it, which resemble oxen with white bodies, have one horn, and make a sound like a shout.

36. Another three hundred and fifty li farther north is Gouwu Sh 卩; its upper slope has much jade, while the lower area contains much copper. There is a beast here; with the body of a sheep and human face, its eyes are located under the armpits, it has tiger teeth and human claws. Its sound resembles that of an infant, named Paoxiao, which preys on humans.

37. Another three hundred li north is Beixiao Sh 卩; there are few stones here, with much bi (a kind of jade) on its southern side and much jade on the northern slope. There is a beast here; which resembles a tiger, with white body and dog head, horse tail and pig bristles. Its name is Dubi. There is a bird here; which resembles the wu with human face. Its name is Huihui, it flies at night and hides during the day. Eating it can cure heatstroke (ye). The Cen Shui springs from here flows eastward into Qiong Ze.

38. Another three hundred and fifty li north is Liangqu Sh 卩; it has neither grass nor trees, but contains much gold and jade. The Xiu Shui springs from here, flowing eastward to join Yanmen. The beasts there are mostly Juji; they resemble Hui but have red fur and make a sound like that of a piglet. There is also a bird resembling Kuafu with four wings, one eye, and a dog's tail. Its name is Xiao, which makes a sound similar to that of a magpie. Eating it can relieve abdominal pain and stop diarrhea.

39. Another four hundred li north is Guguan Sh 卩; there are no grass or trees here, and snow falls on this mountain in both winter and summer.

40. Another three hundred and eighty li north is Huguan Sh 卩; the southern side has much jade, while its northern slope contains much bi (a kind of green stone), with many horses. The Huguan Shui springs from here, flows eastward to join the sea; there are many Xian fish in it. There is a kind of tree here, whose leaves resemble those of willow with red patterns.

41. Another five hundred li north by water and three hundred li through flowing sand, one reaches Huan Sh 卩; its upper area has much gold and jade. Three kinds of Sang trees grow there, all without branches, each reaching a height of one hundred ren (about 150 meters). The Hundred-Fruit Tree grows here; many strange snakes are found beneath it.

42. Another three hundred li north is Duntu Sh 卩; there is no grass or tree here, but much gold and jade are found. This is the source of the Bei Hai (Northern Sea).

43. The first part of the "Bei Ci Er Jing" begins from Guancen Sh 卩 to Duntu Sh 卩, totaling seventeen mountains and covering a distance of five thousand six hundred and ninety li. Their deities all have the bodies of

snakes and human faces. The ritual for worship: offer one male chicken and a pig, buried in the ground; use one bi (a flat jade disk) and one gui (an elongated jade), cast them into water without offering millet.

44. The first mountain of Bei Ci San Jing is Taihang Sh 山. Its head is Guishan; there are gold and jade on its upper part, and bi (a kind of stone) below it. There is a beast there; which resembles an antelope with four horns, has a horse's tail and spurs. Its name is Jia, it is good at turning back, and its cry echoes by itself. There is a bird there; which resembles the magpie, with white body, red tail and six legs. Its name is Xie, it is easily startled, and its call announces itself.

45. Another two hundred li northeast is Longhou Sh 山; there are neither grass nor trees here, but much gold and jade. The Juejue Shui springs from here flowing eastward to join the Yellow River. There are many Renyu in it; they resemble the Xian fish, with four legs and a sound like an infant. Eating them prevents mental illness.

46. Another two hundred li northeast is Macheng Sh 山; its upper part has many patterned stones, and the northern slope contains much gold and jade. There is a beast here, which resembles a white dog with black head; when it sees people, it flies. Its name is Tianma, and its cry echoes itself. There is a bird here, which resembles the wu, with white head and blue body, yellow feet. Its name is Kuju, its cry announces itself; eating it prevents hunger and can cure sores.

47. Another seventy li northeast is Xianshan; there are jade on its upper part and much copper below, with many pines and cypresses. The grass here includes mainly Zi Cao. The Tiaojian Shui springs from here, then flows southwestward into Chang Ze. There are many Qi Suan in it; they mature once every three years and eating them can cure leprosy.

48. Another two hundred li northeast is Tianchi Sh 山; there are no trees or grass on it, but many patterned stones. There is a beast here which resembles a rabbit with the head of a mouse and flies on its back; it is called Feishu. The Mian Shui springs from here but flows underground, with much Huang in it.

49. Another three hundred li east is Yangshan; there are many jade on its upper part and gold and copper below. There is a beast here, resembling an ox with red tail. Its neck has a tuft of hair shaped like Gouqu; its name is Linghu, which calls out by itself when it makes a sound. Eating it cures madness. There is a bird here which resembles the female pheasant, with five colors and patterns. It can determine its own gender; it is named Xiangshe, whose call announces itself. The Liu Shui springs from here then flows southward to join the Yellow River (He). There are Fufu fish in it, which resemble Fu Yu, with the head of a fish and body of a pig. Eating them can relieve vomiting.

50. Another three hundred and fifty li east is Binwen Sh 山; its upper parts have much cangyu (a kind of jade), while the lower areas contain much huang (yellow ochre) and many nie shi stones.

51. Another one hundred li north is Wangwu Sh 山, where there are many rocks. The Hui Shui springs from here and then flows northwestward into Tai Ze.

52. Another three hundred li northeast is Jiaoshan; its upper part has much jade but no stones. The Jiao Shui springs from here, and flows westward to join the He (Yellow River). This river dries up in winter but flows during summer; it is actually a dry river. There are two small hills within this area, and these hills have a circular width of three hundred bu. Their name is Fawan Sh 山, with gold and jade on them.

53. Another three hundred li south is Jingshan; looking south, one can see Yanhuan Ze (Salt Vendor's Lake), and to the north, Shaoze. There are many grasses and shu xu on this mountain, with much Qinjiao among the grasses. The northern slope has much zhe (red ochre) while the southern side contains much jade. There is a bird here that resembles a snake, with four wings, six eyes and three legs. Its name is Suanyu; its call announces itself, and when it appears, there will be fear in the town.

54. Another three hundred and twenty li southeast is Mengmen Sh 𡵓; its upper areas have much cangyu jade and gold, while the lower parts contain much huange yellow ochre and many nie shi stones.
55. Another three hundred and twenty li to the southeast is Pingshan. The Ping Shui springs from its upper part, flows underground beneath it; there are many fine jades here.
56. Another three hundred li east is Jingshan, where there are fine jades. It has many lacquer trees and bamboo; its southern side contains red copper while the northern slope has xuan pei stones. The Gao Shui springs from here, flowing southward to join the River (Yellow River).
57. Another two hundred li east is Chongwei Sh 𡵓; its upper slopes have much gold and jade, while the lower areas are rich in bamboo and green bi stones. The Dan Shui springs from here, flowing southeastward to join the River. The Bo Shui springs from there and flows southeast into Huang Ze.
58. Another three hundred li east is Pengbi Sh 𡵓; its upper regions have no grass or trees, but much gold and jade; the lower areas are full of water. The Zaolin Shui springs from here, flowing toward the southeast to join the River (the Yellow River). The Fei Shui springs from there, flows southward into Chuang Shui; it contains many Feiyi snakes.
59. Another one hundred and eighty li east is Xiaohou Sh 𡵓. The Mingzhang Shui springs from here, southward flowing into Huang Ze. There is a bird; which resembles the wu (crow) with white patterns, named Guanhu. Eating it prevents excessive sweating.
60. Another three hundred and seventy li east is Tai Tou Sh 𡵓; the Gong Shui springs from here, flowing to the south into Hu Chi. Its upper part has much gold and jade while its lower area is rich in bamboo arrows.
61. Another two hundred li northeast is Xuanyuan Sh 𡵓; its top has much copper, and the lower part contains many bamboo. There is a bird here; it resembles the jiao (owl) with white head, named Huangniao. Its call announces itself and eating it prevents jealousy.
62. Another two hundred li north is Yeli Sh 𡵓; its upper reaches have many pines and cypresses, with gold and jade. The Qin Shui springs from here, flow southward to join the He River (Yellow River). To its east there is a forest named Danlin. The Danlin Shui springs from here, flows southward to join the He river (Yellow River). The Yinghou Shui springs from there flowing northward into Fan Shui.
63. Three hundred li to the east is Juru Sh 𡵓; no grass or trees grow here, but there are gold and jade. The Ji Shui springs from here, flows toward south to join the He River.
64. Another three hundred li north is Shenqun Sh 𡵓; there are patterned stones on its upper part, while white snakes and flying insects live below. The Huang Shui springs from here, eastward flowing into Huan River. The Fu Shui springs from there flows eastward to join Ou Shui.
65. Another two hundred li north is Fajiu Sh 𡵓; its upper reach has many zhe mu trees. There is a bird here, resembling the wu (crow), with patterned head, white beak and red feet. Its name is Jingwei; its cry announces itself. This is the youngest daughter of Emperor Yan, named Nüwa. Nüwa was swimming in the East Sea and drowned without returning; thus she became Jingwei. She often carries wood and stones from the western mountains to fill up the East Sea. The Zhang Shui springs from here, flows towards east into He River (Yellow River).
66. Another one hundred and twenty li northeast is Shaoshan; its upper parts contain gold and jade, while copper can be found below. The Qingzhang Shui springs from there, flowing eastward into Zhuozhang Shui.

67. Another two hundred li northeast is Xishan; its upper part contains much jade, and there are di stones below it. The Niushou Shui springs from here, flowing towards the east to join Fu Shui.

68. Another two hundred li north is Jingshan; there are fine jades here. The Jing Shui springs from here, southeastward flowing into Hai Ze.

69. Another one hundred li north is Tishou Sh 山; jade can be found there, with many stones and no water.

70. Another one hundred li north is Xiushan; jade and green bi stones can be found on its upper part. Its trees include many xun, while the grasses are mainly shao yao and chong qiong. The Wei Shui springs from here, flows to the east into He River (the Yellow River). There are Gu and Min fish in it.

71. Another one hundred and twenty li north is Songshan. The Yang Shui springs from here, northeastward flowing into He River (Yellow River).

72. Another one hundred and twenty li further north is Dunyu Sh 山; there are no plants or trees on it, but gold and jade can be found. The Suo Shui springs from the southern slope of this mountain, flowing eastward to join Tailu Shui. The Zhi Shui springs from its northern side and flows eastward into Peng Shui. Huaisui springs out here, flowing to the east and joining Zhize.

73. Another one hundred seventy li north is Zhan Sh 山; gold and jade are found on its southern side, while iron can be found on the northern slope. The Liju Shui springs from here and flows northward into Wei Shui.

74. Another three hundred li north is Weilong Sh 山; blue jade can be found on it, gold on its southern slope and iron on the northern side. Feishui springs from here, flowing eastward into Gaoze; there are many leishi stones in it. Changtie Shui springs from here and northward flows into Daze.

75. Another one hundred eighty li north is Baoma Sh 山; its southern side has many stone jades, while the northern slope contains much iron and red copper. Muma Shui springs from here flowing northeastward into Hutuo River.

76. Another two hundred li north is Kongsang Sh 山; there are neither grass nor trees, and snow falls all year round. Dongshang Shui springs from here, eastward flowing into Hutuo River.

77. Another three hundred li north is Taixi Sh 山; there are few grasses or trees, but much gold and jade. There is an animal here; it resembles a sheep, has one horn and one eye, with the eye located behind its ear. Its name is Shushu, and when it calls out, it echoes itself. Hutuo Shui springs from here, and flows eastward into Guishui. Yinü Shui springs out of its southern side, flowing southward to join Qinshui.

78. Another three hundred li north is Shishan; it contains much hidden gold and jade. Huhu Shui springs from here, flowing to the east into Hutuo River. Xianyu Shui springs from here and southward flows into Hutuo River.

79. Another two hundred li north is Tongrong Sh 山. Gaotu Shui springs from here and eastward flows into Guiye Shui.

80. Another three hundred li north is Gaoshi Sh 山. Zishui springs from here and flows southward into Hutuo River; its trees include many zong, while the grass is mainly tiao. Doushui springs from here, flowing east to join He River (the Yellow River).

81. Another three hundred li north is Lushan; there are many fine jades. Jishui springs from here, and eastward flows into He River (the Yellow river).

82. Another two hundred li north is Yishan. Ban Shui springs from here, then flows eastward into He River (the Yellowriver).
83. One hundred and twenty li to the north is Yanshan; it has many yingshi stones. Yan Shui springs from here, flow eastward into He River.
84. Another five hundred li north by mountain route and five hundred li by waterway leads to Raoshan. There are no grasses or trees here, but many yao bi stones; the animals include many tuo tuo camels and the birds mainly he. Ligu Shui springs from there, flowing eastward into He River (Yellow river). There are shi yu fish in it; eating them will kill a person.
85. Another four hundred li north is Qianshan, which has no grass or trees; gold and jade can be found on its southern slope, while iron exists on the northern side but there is no water. There is an animal here, which resembles a cow with three legs; its name is Xian, and when it calls, the sound echoes itself.
86. Another five hundred li north is Lunshan. Lun Shui springs from here, flowing east into He River (Yellowriver). There is an animal here. It resembles a deer, with its fur on the tail; its name is Pi.
87. Another five hundred li north lies Jieshi Sh 山. Shengshui springs from here, flowing into the east to join He River; there are many Pu Yi fish in it. There is jade on its upper part and much green bi stone at the lower part.
88. Another five hundred li north along a water route leads to Yanmen Sh 山, where there are no grasses or trees.
89. Another four hundred li further north by waterway reaches Taize. There is a mountain in it called Ditu Sh 山, with an area of one hundred li; there are no grasses or trees but jade and gold.
90. Another five hundred li north is Chunu Wufeng Sh 山; looking to the north, one can see Jihao Sh 山, and its wind blows like a howl. Looking westward is Youdu Sh 山 from which Yushui springs. There are large snakes there, with red heads and white bodies; their sound is like that of a cow. When they appear, the region will suffer from great drought.
91. The first of all mountains in the Bei Ci San Jing is Taixing Sh 山, extending to Wufeng Sh 山. In total there are forty-six mountains covering twelve thousand three hundred and fifty li. Twenty of the deities have the form of a horse's body with human faces. When offering sacrifices to them, one should use one zaochai and bury it. Fourteen of the deities have forms like pigs carrying jade. When offering sacrifices to them, use jade and do not bury it. Ten of the deities have pig-like bodies with eight legs and snake tails. When offering sacrifices to them, offer one bi disc and bury it. In total there are forty-four deities; all of them should be worshipped with tu rice grains, and none of them consume fire or cooked food.
92. The above is the record of mountains in the northern region; altogether there are eighty-seven mountains, covering twenty-three thousand two hundred and thirty li.
-

4. Eastern Mountains Classic

東山經

1. The first mountain of the Dongshan Jing is the Suzhui Shan, which lies north of Ganmei. The Shishui River originates here and flows northeast to discharge into the sea. There are many Yuyu fish in it; they resemble a li niu, and their sound is like that of a pig's cry.
2. Three hundred li to the south is Leishan; there are jade minerals on its summit and gold below. The Hushui River originates here, flowing eastward to discharge into the Shishui; there are many Huashi in it.
3. Three hundred li further south is Xunzhuang Zhi Shan; there are abundant gold and jade on its summit, and many greenish-blue stones below. There is an animal here; it resembles a dog with six legs, named Congcong, and its cry announces its own name. There is a bird here; it resembles a chicken with rat-like fur, named Shushu. When it appears, there will be a great drought in the region. The Fushui River originates here and flows northward to discharge into Hushui. There are many Zhenyu fish in it; they resemble the you fish, with a beak like a needle. Eating them prevents infectious diseases.
4. Three hundred li further south is Bojin Zhi Shan; it has no grass or trees, and no water.
5. Three hundred li further south is Fantiao Zhi Shan; there are no grasses or trees here, but it has much sand. The Jianshui River originates here and flows north to discharge into the sea; there are many Jianyu fish in it.
6. Four hundred li further south is Guer Zhi Shan; its summit has abundant lacquer trees, and below there are many mulberry and zhe trees. The Guer Shui River originates here and flows north into the sea; it contains many Jianyu fish.
7. Four hundred li further south is Gaoshi Zhi Shan; its upper part has abundant jade, and the lower part contains many zhen stones. The Zhusheng Shui River originates here, flows eastward into a marshland, and it contains much gold and jade.
8. Three hundred li further south is Yueshan; its upper part has many mulberry trees, while the lower part has many chū trees. The Shushui River originates here and flows eastward into a marsh; it contains much gold and jade within it.
9. Three hundred li further south is Chaishan; its upper part has no grass or trees, while the lower area contains much water and many Kanni fish. There is an animal here; its appearance resembles Kuafu but with pig-like fur, and its sound is like a shout. When it appears, great floods will occur throughout the land.
10. Three hundred li further south lies Dushan; its upper part is rich in gold and jade, while the lower part contains much fine stone. The Motu Shui River originates here and flows southeast into Mian, where there are many Huangtia; they resemble yellow snakes with fish-like fins. They emit light when moving in or out of water. When they appear, a great drought will occur in the region.
11. Three hundred li further south is Taishan; it has abundant jade on its upper part and much gold below. There is an animal here, which resembles a pig but has pearls; it is called Jiongjiong. Its name announces itself. The Huanshui River originates here, flows east into the Yangtze River, and contains much water jade within it.
12. Three hundred li further south is Zhushan, which faces the Yangtze River; there are no grass or trees here, and it has much yao bi. The Jishui River originates here, flows southeast into Qutan Zhi Shui, and contains many Ziwei within it.

13. The first part of the Dongshan Jing begins with Suzhui Zhi Shan and ends at Zhushan, totaling twelve mountains covering three thousand six hundred li. All its deities have human bodies but dragon heads. Offerings: one dog is used for sacrifice with prayer, and fish are offered as tribute.

14. The first mountain of the Second Eastern Classic is Kongsang Zhi Shan, which lies to the north of Shishui. To its east one can see Jwu, and to its south Sha Ling; to its west is Min Ze. There is an animal here; it looks like a cow with tiger-like patterns, and its sound resembles that of qin. It is called Lingling, whose cry announces itself. When it appears, the world will suffer from great floods.

15. Six hundred li further south is Caoxi Zhi Shan; its lower part has many gǔ trees but no water, and it is rich in birds and beasts.

16. Four hundred li southwest is Yigao Zhi Shan; its upper parts are rich in gold and jade, and the lower areas have much white chalk. The Yigao Shui River originates here, flowing east into Jinv Zhi Shui; it contains many shen yao.

17. Traveling south by water for five hundred li, and through flowing sand for three hundred li, one reaches the southern end of Geshan; there are no grasses or woods here, but much whetstone.

18. Three hundred and eighty li further south is the northern end of Geshan, where there are no grasses or wood. The Lishui River originates here, flowing east to discharge into Yuzhe. It contains many Zhu Miaoyu fish; they resemble lungs but have eyes, with six legs and pearls. Their taste is sour-sweet, and eating them prevents leprosy.

19. Three hundred and eighty li further south lies Yue Zhi Shan; its upper slopes have many ziniu trees, while the lower areas are rich in jingqi. The Zaye Shui River originates here and flows east to discharge into Huangshui. There is an animal here; it appears like a rabbit with a bird's beak, owl-like eyes and a snake's tail. When seeing people, it lies down to sleep. It is called Qiumu. Its cry announces its name. When it appears, locusts will cause disaster.

20. Three hundred li further south lies Dupu Zhi Shan; there is no grass or wood here, but much water.

21. Three hundred li further south is Gengshan; it has no grasses or trees, contains much blue-green stone, and many large snakes. There is an animal here; it has the appearance of a fox with fish-like fins, named Zhunou. Its cry announces itself, and when it appears, its country will experience fear.

22. Three hundred li further south is Luqi Zhi Shan; there are neither grasses nor trees here, but only sand and stones. The Shashui River originates here, flows south into Censhui. It contains many Huanhu; they resemble mandarin ducks but have human feet. Their cry announces their name, and when they appear, the country will see much earthwork construction.

23. Three hundred and eighty li further south lie Gushaye Zhi Shan; there are no plants or trees here, only much water.

24. Traveling south by river for three hundred li and through flowing sand for one hundred li, we reach Beigushaye Zhi Shan. There are no grasses or trees there, only many stones.

25. Three hundred li further south is Nangushaye Zhi Shan; it contains no grass or trees and has much water.

26. Three hundred li further south is Bishan, where there are neither plants nor trees; it contains many large snakes and much green water jade.

27. Five hundred li further south is Weishi Zhi Shan, where there are no plants or trees but abundant gold and jade. The Yuanshui River originates here and flows east into Shaze.

28. Three hundred li further south is Gufeng Zhi Shan, where there are neither grass nor trees but much gold and jade. There is an animal here; it resemble a fox with wings, and its sound like that of wild geese. It is named Biebie. When it appears, a great drought will strike the world.

29. Three hundred and fifty li further south is Fuli Zhi Shan; its upper areas are rich in gold and jade while the lower parts contain many zhen stones. There is an animal here; it resembled a fox, with nine tails, nine heads, and tiger claws. It was named Longzhi. Its sound resembles that of an infant, and it eats people.

30. Five hundred li further south is Pingshan, which lies to the north side of Ping Shui; looking eastward one can see Huzhe. There is an animal here; resembling a horse, it has sheep-like eyes, four horns and a cow's tail. Its sound resembles that of a hunting dog. It is called Pupu. When it appears in the land, there will be many cunning guests in the country. There is a bird here; its shape resembles that of a wild duck with a rat's tail, and it excels at climbing trees. It is called Jiehou. When it appears in the country, there will be an outbreak of epidemics.

31. The beginning of the Second Eastern Classic starts from Kongsang Zhi Shan to Pingshan, totaling seventeen mountains and covering six thousand six hundred forty li. All its deities have the form of beasts with human faces wearing antlers. The rituals: one chicken is used as an offering for prayer, and a jade tablet is buried as tribute to the infant deity.

32. The first mountain of the Third Eastern Classic is Shihu Zhi Shan. Looking north, one can see Lushan; its upper parts have abundant gold and jade, while below there are many thorny plants. There is an animal here; it resembling a deer with fish-like eyes, named Yuhu, whose cry announces its name.

33. Traveling south by water eight hundred li is Qishan; the trees there are mostly peach and plum, while its beasts include many tigers.

34. Traveling south by water five hundred li is Zhugou Zhi Shan; there are few grasses or trees here, with much sand and stone. 𪔐 This mountain has a circular area of one hundred li and contains many Mei Yu fish.

35. Traveling south by water seven hundred li is Zhongfu Zhi Shan; there are no trees or grasses here, only much sand.

36. Traveling east by water one thousand li is Hushaye Zhi Shan; this place has no grass or trees but contains much sand and stone.

37. Traveling south by water seven hundred more li is Mengzi Zhi Shan; the trees here are mostly ziniu and tongs, with many peach and plum trees. The grasses include much junpu, while its animals consist of many deer and elks. This mountain has an area spanning one hundred li in diameter. A stream originates from its summit, named Biyang; it contains many zhan and yu fish.

38. Traveling south by water five hundred more li, one enters a region of flowing sand. After traveling another five hundred li through it, there is a mountain called Qizhong Zhi Shan; with an area spanning two hundred li in diameter, this place has no plants or trees and contains many large snakes, while its upper parts have much jade. There is a body of water here; with an area forty li in diameter, it constantly surges and is called Shenze. It contains many xie turtles within it. There is a fish here; resembling a carp, it has six legs and a bird's tail. It is called Yuyu Zhi Yu, whose cry announces its own name.

39. Traveling south by water nine hundred li is Maoyu Zhi Shan; on its summit there are grasses and trees, with abundant gold, jade, and ochre. There is an animal here; shaped like a cow but with a horse's tail, it is called Jingjing, whose cry announces its name by itself.

40. Traveling south by water five hundred further li, and through flowing sands for three hundred more li, one arrives at Wugao Zhi Shan. Looking southward is Youhai; looking eastward is Fumu. There are no plants or trees in this area, but there is much wind. This mountain has an expanse of one hundred li in diameter.

41. The beginning of the Third Eastern Classic starts from Shihu Zhi Shan to Wugao Zhi Shan, totaling nineteen mountains and covering six thousand nine hundred li. All its deities have human forms with sheep horns. The rituals: one male ram is used as a sacrifice, and millet is offered as grain. When these deities appear, they cause failure in wind, rain, and water.

42. The first mountain of the Fourth Eastern Classic is Beihao Zhi Shan, bordering the Northern Sea. There is a tree here; it resembles an elm, with red flowers and fruit like dates but without pits. Its taste is sour-sweet; eating it prevents malaria. The Shishui River originates from here and flows northeast into the sea. There is an animal here; it resembles a wolf, with red head and rat-like eyes. Its sound resembles that of pig. It is called Sheju, which eats people. There is a bird here; resembling a chicken with white head, rat-like feet and tiger claws. It is called Qi Que, which also eats people.

43. Three hundred li further south lies Mao Shan; there are no grass or tree here. The Cangti Shui River originates from here, flowing west into Zhan Shui. There are many Liyu fish in it; resembling a carp but with large heads, eating them prevents warts.

44. Three hundred and twenty li further south is Dongshi Zhi Shan, whose upper parts have abundant cangyu jade. There is a tree here; resembling an elm with red patterns, its sap resembles blood and it bears no fruit. It is called Qi, which can be used to tame horses. The Cishui River originates here, and flows northeast into the sea; it contains much beautiful shells and many Zi Yu fish. These resemble fugu but have one head with ten bodies. Their smell resembles that of mulu, and eating them prevents flatulence.

45. Three hundred li southeast is Nuzheng Zhi Shan; there are no plant or trees on its summit. The Shigao Shui River originates from here and flows west into Ge Shui. It contains many Bo Yu fish, which resemble zhan fish but have only one eye. Their sound resembles that of vomiting; when they appear, there will be a severe drought in the world.

46. Two hundred li further southeast is Qin Shan, rich in gold and jade but with no stones. The Shishui River originates here, then flows north into Gaoze; it contains many Liyu fish and many patterned shells. There is an animal here: It resembles a pig but has teeth; it is called Dang kang. Its call announces its presence, and when seen, there will be an abundant harvest in the world.

47. Two hundred li further southeast lies Zitong Zhi Shan. The Zitong Shui River originates here; then flows west into Yuru Zhi Ze. There are many Ku Yu fish in it, which resemble ordinary fish but have bird wings. When they enter or leave the water, there is a glow; their sound resembles that of mandarin ducks. When seen, there will be a great drought throughout the world.

48. Two hundred li northeast lies Yanshan, rich in gold and jade. There is an animal here; it resembles a pig with a human face, has a yellow body and red tail. It is called Heyu, whose sound resembles that of an infant. This animal eats humans as well as insects and snakes; when it appears, there will be great floods throughout the world.

49. Two hundred li east lies Taishan, whose upper parts are rich in gold and jade as well as zhen wood. There is an animal here, resembling a cow with a white head, one eye and a snake's tail. It is called Fei; when it walks over water, the water dries up, and when it treads on grass, the grass dies. When it appears, there will be a major epidemic throughout the world. The Goushui River originates here and flows north into Laoshui; it contains many Liyu Fish.

50. In total, the first part of the "Dongci Si Jing" begins from Beihao Zhi Shan to Taishan; it includes eight mountains and spans one thousand seven hundred and twenty li.

51. The record of the eastern mountain routes, in total, consists of forty-six mountains covering ten thousand eight hundred and eighty-six li.

5. Central Mountains Classic

中山經

1. The Zhongshan Jing: The first mountain of the Boshan range is Mount Ganzao. The Gong Shui springs from there and flows westward to join the Yellow River. There are many niu trees on its upper slopes, and there is a kind of grass below. It has the root of chives and the leaves of apricot, yellow flowers, and pod-like fruits; it is called Jue, which can cure dizziness. There is an animal there that resembles a rat with a patterned head; its name is Jiu, and eating it can cure goiter.
2. Twenty li to the east is Mount Lüer, where there are many jiang trees and many zhuimu. This kind of tree has square stems and round leaves, yellow flowers with downy hairs, and its fruit resembles jian; consuming it prevents forgetfulness.
3. Fifteen li to the east is Mount Quzhu, where there are many bamboo groves on its upper slopes. The Quzhu Shui springs from here and flows southward to join the Yellow River. There are many hao fish in the river; they resemble tuna, with red beaks and red-tailed feathers. They can cure white scabs.
4. Thirty-five li to the east is Cunlong Mountain, where there are many large valleys. There is much white chalk here, as well as black, blue, and yellow chalk.
5. Fifteen li to the east lies Huoshan Mountain; its upper slopes are rich in red copper, and its southern side is rich in iron.
6. Seventy li to the east is Tuohu Mountain. There is a kind of grass there; it has leaves resembling chives and red flowers, with pod-like fruits that resemble date palm pods. It is called Zhichu, which can cure boils, and eating it prevents eye irritation.
7. Twenty li to the east is Jinxing Mountain, which has abundant tianying. They resemble dragon bones and can cure pimples.
8. Seventy li to the east lies Taiwei Mountain, where there is a valley named Xiao Gu, which contains much iron.
9. Fifteen li to the east lie Jianggu Mountain, where there are abundant red copper deposits.
10. One hundred and twenty li to the east is Wulin Mountain, which contains many Guanco grasses.
11. Thirty li to the north lies Niushou Mountain. There is a kind of grass here, named Guicao; its leaves resemble chives with red stems, and it bears ears like grain. Consuming it prevents worry. The Lao Shui springs from here and flows westward into the Yu Shui. There are many flying fish there; they resemble fugu fish, and eating them can cure hemorrhoids.
12. Forty li to the north is Huo Mountain, where the trees are mostly gu trees. There is an animal here; it resembles a weasel with a white tail and has a mane. Its name is Feifei, and keeping it can relieve worry.
13. Fifty-two li to the north lies Hegu Mountain, where there are many zhanji thorns.
14. Thirty-five li to the north is Yinshan Mountain, which has abundant whetstones and patterned stones. The Shao Shui springs from there, where there are many diaotang trees. Their leaves resemble elm leaves but are square-shaped, and their fruits resemble red beans; eating them can cure deafness.

15. Four hundred li to the northeast lies Gudeng Mountain, which is rich in red copper. There is a kind of grass here named Rongcao; its leaves resemble willow, and its base resembles a chicken egg. Eating it can cure wind-related ailments.

16. In total, the Boshan range begins from Mount Ganzao and ends at Mount Gudeng, comprising fifteen mountains in all, spanning six thousand six hundred and seventy li. Lüer is a zong, and the ritual for its worship includes: mao, with offerings of a full set of large sacrifices; and hanging auspicious jade. For the remaining thirteen mountains, one sheep is used as mao; for infant offerings, mulberry incense is burned, and they are buried without sacrificial rice. Sangfeng means a mulberry altar; it is square at the base and pointed at the top, with a hole in the center through which metal is inserted.

17. The Zhongci Er Jing: The first mountain of the Ji Shan range is Mount Hui zhu. There are many mulberry trees on its upper slopes; among the animals, there are many lumi deer, and among the birds, there are many pheasants.

18. Two hundred li to the southwest is Fashi Mountain; its upper slopes have abundant gold and jade, while its lower areas are rich in whetstones. The Jiyu Shui springs from there and flows southwest to join the Yi Shui.

19. Three hundred li to the west is Hao Mountain, where gold and jade are abundant but there are no grasses or trees.

20. Three hundred li to the west lies Xian Mountain, rich in gold and jade with no vegetation. The Xian Shui springs from there and flows northward into the Yi Shui. There are many singing snakes in it; they resemble ordinary snakes but have four wings, and their sound is like a stone chime. When they appear, there will be great drought in the region.

21. Three hundred li to the west lie Yangshan Mountain, which is full of stones and has no grass or trees. The Yang Shui springs from there and flows northwest into the Yi Shui. There are many huashes in it; they have human faces and jackal bodies, bird wings, and move like snakes. Their sound is similar to a shout of command. When they appear, the region will suffer from great floods.

22. Two hundred li to the west lies Kunwu Mountain, where there is abundant red copper on its upper slopes. There is an animal here that resembles a pig but has horns, and its sound is like wailing. Its name is Longchi; eating it prevents eye irritation.

23. One hundred and twenty li to the west is Guan Mountain. The Guan Shui springs from there, flowing northward into the Yi Shui; its upper slopes are abundant in gold and jade, while the lower areas have much green cinnabar. There is a kind of tree here; it resembles the tangerine tree but has red leaves, and its name is Mangcao. It can be used to poison fish.

24. One hundred and fifty li to the west lies Dusu Mountain, which has no vegetation but is rich in water sources.

25. Two hundred li to the west are Manqu Mountain; its upper slopes contain abundant gold and jade, and its lower areas have many bamboo groves. The Yi Shui springs from there and flows eastward into the Luo River. There is an animal here, named Ma Fu; it has a human face and a tiger body, its sound resembles that of an infant. It preys on humans.

26. In total, the Ji Shan Jing begins from Mount Hui zhu and ends at Manqu Mountain. It comprises nine mountains in all, covering one thousand six hundred and seventy li; their deities are all human-faced with bird bodies. The ritual offerings include mao sacrifices and one auspicious jade, which should be cast in without the use of sacrificial rice.

27. The Zhongci San Jing: The first mountain of the Fu Shan range is Mount Aohan. Its southern side has abundant Tufu jade, while its northern side contains much cinnabar and gold. The deity Xunchi resides there.

Fine jade is often produced from this place. Looking north toward Helin, its appearance resembles qian and ju. There is an animal there; it resembles a white deer with four horns, named Fuzhu. When it appears, the region will suffer great floods.

28. Ten li to the east is Qingyao Mountain, which was actually a secluded capital of the Emperor. Looking north toward the river bend, there are many Jia birds in that area. Looking south toward Shanzhu, it is where Yu's father was transformed; there are many Pulai and Pulu here. Wuluo oversees this place; he has a human face with leopard-like patterns, a slender waist and white teeth, wears pierced ears adorned with ju ornaments, and his cry sounds like jade ringing. This mountain is auspicious for women. The Zhen Shui springs from there and flows northeast to join the Yellow River. There is a bird in it named Xiang; it resembles a duck, with a blue body, red eyes, and a crimson tail. Eating it promotes fertility. There is also a kind of grass; it resembles Guancao, with square stems, yellow flowers, and red fruits. Its base resembles gouben. It is called Xuncao; consuming it enhances one's beauty.

29. Ten li to the east lies Biushan Mountain, where there are fine jujube trees on its upper slopes and Tufu jade on its northern side. The Zhenghui Shui springs from there and flows northerly into the Yellow River. There are many flying fish in it; they resemble pigs with red patterns. Consuming them makes one fearless of thunder and can ward off weapons.

30. Forty li to the east is Yisu Mountain, where its upper slopes are rich in gold and jade, and the lower areas have many Manju trees. The Youyou Shui springs from there and flows to the north into the Yellow River, where it contains many yellow shells.

31. Twenty li to the east lies Heshan Mountain; there are no plants on its upper slopes but it is rich in yao bi jade. This place was actually one of the nine capitals along the Yellow River. This mountain has five bends, and nine rivers spring from it; they converge and flow northward into the Yellow River. There are many blue jade stones in them. The auspicious deity Taifeng oversees this place; he resembles a human with a tiger's tail. He prefers to dwell on the southern side of Fu Mountain, and when he appears or disappears, there is light accompanying him. The deity Taifeng can move the energies of heaven and earth.

32. In total, the Fu Shan range begins from Aohan Mountain and ends at Heshan Mountain, comprising five mountains in all, spanning four hundred and forty li. For the worship of Taifeng, Xunchi, and Wuluo, one male sheep is offered as a sacrifice in each case; for infant offerings, auspicious jade is used. For the two deities, one rooster is buried as an offering, and sacrificial rice is made from tu (a type of rice).

33. The Zhongci Si Jing: The first mountain of the Li Shan range is Lutie Mountain, where there are many jade stones on its upper slopes and much gold in the lower areas. The Gan Shui springs from here, flowing northward to join the Luo River; there are many cold stones in it.

34. Fifty li to the west is Fuzhu Mountain, where its upper slopes have abundant yu stones. There is an animal there resembling a badger with human eyes; it is named Di. The Guo Shui springs from here, flows northward to join the Luo, and contains many huan stones in its waters.

35. One hundred and twenty li further west is Li Mountain; its southern side has abundant jade, while the northern side contains much sou grass. There is an animal there which resembles a cow, with a bluish-gray body and a sound like that of an infant; it preys on humans. Its name is Xiqu. The Youyou Shui springs here, and flows southward to join the Yi River. There is an animal there named Hui; it resembles a small dog but has scales, and its fur looks like that of a pig's mane.

36. Two hundred li to the west is Jiwei Mountain, which has many gu trees and much tu stone; its upper slopes are also rich in Tufu jade.

37. Two hundred and fifty li to the west is Bing Mountain, where there are many stones of jade on its upper slopes and abundant copper in the lower areas. The Taodiao Shui springs from here and flows northward to join

the Lu River. There are many xian sheep in it. There is a kind of tree there; its shape resembles the toon tree, with leaves like those of a sycamore and pod-like fruits. It is called Ba, which can be used to poison fish.

38. Two hundred li to the west is Baibian Mountain, where its upper slopes contain abundant gold and jades, while the lower areas are rich in green cinnabar.

39. Two hundred li to the west lie Xionger Mountain; its upper slopes abound with lacquer trees, and its lower areas contain many date palms. The Fuhao Shui springs from here, and flows westward to join the Luo River, where there are many water jades and human fish in its waters. There is a kind of grass here; it resembles Su but has red flowers, named Tingbo, which can be used to poison fish.

40. Three hundred li to the west lay Mus Mountain, where its upper slopes abound in patterned stones; the lower areas contain many bamboo groves and arrow bamboo. The animals here include many kang niu cattle and xian sheep, while among the birds there are numerous red jinjiao pheasants.

41. Three hundred and fifty li to the west lie Huanju Mountain. The Luo Shui springs from here, then flows northeastward into the Xuanhu Shui. There are many Ma Chang creatures in it. These two mountains lie between the Luo River valleys.

42. In total, the Li Shan range begins from Lutie Mountain and ends at Xuanhu Mountain. It comprises nine mountains altogether, spanning one thousand six hundred seventy li. The deities here all have human faces but animal bodies. To worship them, one should offer a white chicken as sacrifice; no sacrificial rice is needed, and they are honored by dressing in colorful clothes.

43. The Zhongci Wujing: The first mountain of the Boshang range is Gouchuang Mountain, which has no grass or trees and contains many strange rocks.

44. Three hundred li to the east lies Shou Mountain, whose northern slopes are rich in guguo and zua trees; its grasses include many yuanyan. The southern slopes contain much Tufu jade, while the trees here are mostly Chinese (huai) trees. On its northern slope there is a valley called Ji Gu, where many Xiong birds dwell. These birds resemble the owl but have three eyes and ears; their calls sound like "lu," and eating them can cure diarrhea.

45. Three hundred li to the east lie Xuanzhu Mountain, which has no vegetation and contains many patterned stones. 46. Three hundred li to the east is Conglong Mountain, where there are no grasses or trees and many patterned stones.

47. Five hundred li northeast lies Tiaogu Mountain, where the trees are mostly Chinese (huai), and the grasses include many peony plants and dongchong.

48. Ten li to the north lies Chao Mountain, where its northern slopes contain much green jade. On its southern side there is a well that has water in winter but dries up in summer.

49. Five hundred li to the east lies Chenghou Mountain, where its upper areas abound with chun trees and its grasses are mostly peng.

50. Five hundred li to the east are Chaoge Mountain, where its valleys contain much fine chalk.

51. Five hundred li to the east is Huai Mountain, whose valleys contain abundant gold and tin.

52. Ten li to the east lies Lishan Mountain, where its trees are mostly huai, and the southern slopes contain much jade.

53. Ten li to the east is Shi Mountain, rich in green jade; its animals include many jing deer. The Shi Shui springs from here and flows southward to join the Luo Shui, where there are many fine jades in its waters.

54. Ten li to the east lie Liangyu Mountain, whose upper slopes have many guguo and zu trees but no stones. The Yu Shui springs from its northern side and flows northward to join the Yellow River; The Ru Shui springs from its southern slope, then flows southeastward into the Luo River.

55. Ten li to the southeast lies Guwei Mountain, which contains much whetstone and red copper. The Longyu Shui springs from here and flows southeastward into the Luo.

56. Twenty li to the northeast lies Sheng Mountain, where its trees include many guguo, zu and thorn trees; its grasses consist of much sweet potato, huipu, and kuotuo. The Huangsuan Shui springs from here and flows northward into the Yellow River, where there is much xuan jade in its waters.

57. Twelve li to the east lies Yangxu Mountain, rich in gold and bordering the Xuanhu Shui (River).

58. In total, the Boshan range begins from Goulin Mountain and ends at Yangxu Mountain. It comprises sixteen mountains altogether, spanning two thousand nine hundred eighty-two li. Sheng Mountain is a burial mound. The ritual for worshipping it involves the "tai lao" sacrifice, and jade of good omen should be used as offerings. Shou Mountain is an ancestral shrine. The ritual for worshipping it uses rice (tu), black sacrificial animals, the full set of "tai lao" offerings, and sprouted grain wine; Dry dances are performed, with drums placed for accompaniment; One jade bi disc is used as an offering. The Shi Shui is a river that connects to heaven. To worship it, one should sacrifice fat animals: offer one black dog above and one female chicken below; slaughter one female sheep and present its blood as an offering. Jade of good omen is used, adorned with colorful decorations, and a sacrificial feast is prepared for it.

59. The Zhongci Liu Jing: The first mountain of the Gao Di range is Pingfeng Mountain. Looking south, one can see the Yi and Luo rivers; looking east, one sees Gu Cheng Mountain. This place has no grass or trees, with its waters containing much sand and stones. There is a deity here; it appears human but has two heads, named Jiao Chong. This is the stinging insect, and it is actually the dwelling place of honeybees. To worship it, offer one male chicken; perform a ritual to ward off misfortune but do not kill the chicken.

60. Ten li to the west lies Gao Di Mountain, which has no grasses or trees but contains much gold and jade.

61. Another ten li to the west is Wei Mountain, whose northern side contains much Tufu jade. To its west there is a valley, named Guan Gu, where the trees include many willows and paper mulberries. There is a bird in it; its appearance resembles the mountain chicken but with a long tail, red like cinnabar fire and with a blue beak. It is named Lingjiu, whose call echoes its name; consuming it prevents eye irritation or squinting. The Jiaoshang Shui springs from the southern side of this mountain and flows southward into the Luo River; The Yusui Shui springs from its northern slope, then flows northward to join Gu Shui.

62. Thirty li to the west lies Zhanzhu Mountain, where its southern slopes contain much gold and its northern side has many patterned stones. The Yushui springs from here and flows southeast into the Luo River; The Shao Shui springs from its northern slopes and flows eastward into the Gu Shui.

63. Thirty li to the west lie Louzhuo Mountain, which has no grass nor trees and contains much gold and jade. The Zhan Shui springs from its southern side, then flows eastward to join the Luo River; The Bei Shui springs from its northern side, flows northward into the Gu Shui; it contains many zishi and patterned stones.

64. Forty li to the west lies Baishi Mountain; the Hui Shui springs from its southern slopes, flows southward into the Luo, and contains much water jade. The Jian Shui springs from its northern sides, flows northwestward into the Gu Shui, and contains much milstone and luan dan.

65. Fifty li to the west lies Gu Mountain, where its upper parts have many guguo trees and its lower areas are filled with mulberry trees. The Shuang Shui springs from here, flows northwestward to join the Gu Shui; its waters contain much emerald green jade.

66. Seventy-two li to the west lies Mi Mountain, where its southern side contains much jade and its northern slopes have abundant iron. The Hao Shui springs from here, flowing southward into the Luo; its waters contain many xuan gui. These creatures have bird heads and turtle tails, with calls resembling the sound of splitting wood. There are no grasses nor trees here.

67. One hundred li to the west lies Changshi Mountain, which has no plants and contains much gold and jade. To the west of it is a valley named Gong Gu, which has many bamboo groves. The Gong Shui springs from there, flows southwestward into the Luo River, and contains many singing stones.

68. One hundred forty li to the west lies Fu Mountain, which has no grass and trees but contains much yao bi. The Yanran Shui springs from its southern sides, flows southward into the Luo River, with many human fish in it. To its west is a grove named Fanzhong. The Gu Shui springs from there and flows eastward into the Luo River, containing much ying jade.

69. Fifty li to the west is Tuoshan Mountain, where its trees mostly include chushu and other types of wood; its southern slopes contain much gold jade, while its northern side has abundant iron and xiao grass. The Tuoshui springs from here and flows north to join the Yellow River. There are many Xiubi fish in it; they resemble frogs but have white beaks, and their calls sound like chi. Eating them can cure white scabs or skin conditions.

70. Ninety li to the west lies Changzheng Mountain, which has no trees and grasses but contains much chalk or white earth. The Jushui springs from here and flows northeast to join the Yellow River, with much green jade in its waters. The Zishui springs from here and flows north into the Yellow River.

71. Ninety li to the west lie Kuafu Mountain, where its trees mainly include date palms and nan wood, with many bamboo arrow groves. The animals here are numerous kang niu cattle and xian goats; among the birds there are many jinjiao pheasants. Its southern slopes contain much jade, while its northern sides have abundant iron. To its north is a grove called Taolin, which spans three hundred li in circumference and contains many horses. The Hushui springs from there, flowing north into the Yellow River and containing much ying jade.

72. Ninety li to the west is Yanghua Mountain, where its southern sides contain much gold and jade; its northern slopes have abundant green xionghuang. The grasses here include many sweet potatoes and kuxin plants. Kuxin resembles the su tree but has fruit like a melon with an acidic-sweet taste; eating it can cure malaria. The Yang Shui springs from here and flows southwest into the Luo River, where many human fish are found in its waters. The Men Shui springs from here and flows northeast into the Yellow River, containing many xuan pei stones. The Gu Shui springs from its northern side flows eastward into Men Shui, with abundant copper on its upper reaches. The Men Shui flows into the Yellow River, covering a distance of seven hundred ninety li before joining the Luo Shui.

73. In total, the Gao Di Shan range begins from Pingfeng Mountain and ends at Yanghua Mountain. It comprises fourteen mountains altogether, spanning seven hundred ninety li. A sacred peak is located among them; it should be worshipped in the sixth lunar month, following the ritual methods used for other sacred peaks. If this is done properly, then peace and stability will prevail throughout the world.

74. The Zhongci Qijing: The first mountain of the Kushan range is Xiuyu Mountain. There are stones on its summit, named "Di Tai Zhi Qi," which have five colors and patterns. They resemble quail eggs in shape; the stone of Di Tai is used to pray to a hundred deities, and consuming it can prevent possession by malevolent spirits. There is a kind of grass there, which resembles the yarrow plant but has red leaves and grows in dense clusters at its base. It is called Fengtiao, and can be used to make arrow shafts.

75. Three hundred li to the east lay Guzhong Mountain, where Di Tai was used by emperors for offering wine to a hundred deities. There is a kind of grass, which has square stems and yellow flowers, round leaves arranged in three layers. It is called Yansuan, and can be used as poison. Its upper slopes contain much whetstone, while its lower areas have abundant grinding stones.

76. Two hundred li to the east lies Guyao Mountain, where an imperial daughter died. Her name was Nushi, who transformed into the Fucao grass; its leaves grow in clusters, its flowers are yellow, and its fruit resembles tuqiu. Consuming it makes one charming or attractive to others.

77. Twenty li to the east lies Kushan Mountain. There is an animal here, named Shangao; it resembles a zhu but has a red color like cinnabar fire. It is good at cursing or speaking ill of others. There is a tree on its summit named Huangji, which has yellow flowers and round leaves; its fruit resembles orchid. Consuming it prevents childbirth or reproduction. There is a kind of grass with round leaves and no stem, red flowers but no fruit. It is called Wutiao; consuming it can prevent goiter.

78. Twenty-seven li to the east lies Du Mountain, where the deity Tianyu resides; this place is known for many strange winds and rains. There is a tree on its upper slopes named Tianpian, which has square stems and resembles the kui plant. Consuming it can prevent tooth decay.

79. Fifty-two li to the east lies Fanggao Mountain. The Mingshui River originates here, flowing southward into the Yishui; its waters contain much green jade. There is a tree here whose leaves resemble those of the Chinese 槐 (槐) tree, with yellow flowers but no fruit; it is called Mengmu. Consuming its parts prevents confusion or bewilderment. There is an animal here that resembles a wasp, has a branching tail and reversed tongue, and is good at calling out; it is named Wenwen.

80. Fifty-seven li to the east lies Daxiushan Mountain, which contains much Tufu jade and also abundant milky jade. There is a kind of grass here, whose leaves resemble those of an elm tree and has square stems with bluish injuries. It is called Niushang; its roots have blue patterns. Consuming it prevents fainting or convulsions, and can also ward off weapons. From its southern side springs Kuangshui, which flows southwestward into Yishui. The river contains many three-legged turtles; consuming them prevents serious illnesses and can cure swellings.

81. Seventy li to the east lies Banshi Mountain. On its summit there is a kind of grass that grows tall and graceful, over one zhang in height, with red leaves and red flowers; it blooms but does not bear fruit. It is named Jiarong. Consuming it protects against lightning strikes. The Lai Xu River originates from its southern side and flows westward into Yishui; it contains many Liyu fish, which have black patterns and resemble Fu fish. Consuming them prevents sleep. The Heshui River originates from its northern side and flows northward into Luoyang; it contains many Luyu fish, which resemble Gui fish but have a blackish color with blue patterns and red tails. Consuming them prevents abscesses and can treat sores.

82. Fifty li to the east lies Shaoshi Mountain, where all kinds of grasses and trees grow in dense clusters like granaries. There is a tree on the summit named Dihui, whose leaves resemble willow; its branches spread out in five directions. It has yellow flowers and black fruit. Consuming it prevents anger or rage. There is much jade on its upper slopes, while the lower areas contain abundant iron. The Xiushui River originates here and flows northward into the Luo River; it contains many Yuyu fish, which resemble Shizui but have long tarsi, white feet arranged in pairs. Consuming them prevents (gu) diseases and can ward off weapons.

83. Thirty li to the east lies Taishi Mountain. There is a tree on its peak whose leaves resemble those of Li but have red veins; it is called Fumu. Consuming it prevents jealousy. There is a kind of grass whose appearance resembles Su, with white flowers and black fruits that are glossy like yingyu. It is called Fucao; consuming it prevents confusion or forgetfulness. The mountain has many beautiful stones on its upper slopes.

84. Thirty li to the north lies Jiang Mountain, which has abundant jade, many zhe trees, and many cypress trees. There is a tree here named Diwu, whose leaves resemble those of prickly ash; it has red fruits with reversed injuries. It can be used to ward off misfortune.

85. Thirty li to the north lies Yingliang Mountain, whose upper slopes contain much green jade and are interspersed with black rocks.

86. Thirty li to the east lies Fuxi Mountain. There is a tree here, whose leaves resemble those of chū but bear red fruit; it is called Kangmu. Eating its fruit prevents possession by malevolent spirits or diseases. The Sishui River

originates here, and flows northward to join the Yellow River. To its east is a valley named Shegu; it contains much Xiaoxin.

87. Forty li to the east lies Shaoxing Mountain. There is a kind of grass named Xiongcao, whose leaves resemble kui; it has red stems and white flowers, with fruit resembling yingyu. Eating it prevents foolishness or enhances wisdom. The Qinan River originates here and flows north to join the Yishui River.

88. Ten li to the southeast lies Taishan Mountain. There is a kind of grass called Li; its leaves resemble those of di and have red flowers, which can cure boils or abscesses. The Taishui River originates from its southern slope and flows southeastward into Meishui. The Chengshui River originates from its northern slope and flows northeastward into Meishui.

89. Twenty li to the east lies Moshan Mountain, whose upper slopes have abundant red gold. The Moshi River originates here and flows north into Meishui.

90. Twenty-five li to the east lies Yishan Mountain, whose upper areas contain much white metal and iron. The Yishui River originates here and flows northwards into the Yellow River.

91. Thirty-five li to the east lies Minshan Mountain. There is a tree on its slopes that resembles jing, with white flowers and red fruit. It is called Qibaibai; consuming it prevents cold or protects against the chill. Its southern slopes contain much Tufu jade.

92. Thirty li to the east lies Dahui Mountain, whose northern side contains abundant iron, fine jade, and blue chalk. There is a kind of grass resembling shi but with hair, bearing blue flowers and white fruit. It is called Xiancao; consuming it prevents early death and can cure abdominal ailments.

93. In total, the first range of Kushan begins from Xiuyu Mountain to Dahui Mountain. Altogether there are nineteen mountains covering a distance of 1,184 li. Of these sixteen deities or spirits, they all have pig-like bodies and human faces. Their worship requires a white ram as an offering, and for infant spirits, one piece of jade algae should be buried as sacrifice. Kushan, Shaoshi, and Taishi are all ancestral mounds; their worship requires the full set of grand sacrificial offerings, with infants offered jade for good fortune. The deities associated with them all have human faces and three heads; the rest of their forms are pig-bodied but also have human faces.

94. The Zhongci Baijing: The first mountain of the Jingshan range is Jingshan Mountain, which contains abundant gold and jade; its trees are mostly zhu and tan. The Juishui River originates here and flows southeast into the Yangtze River; its waters contain many red millet-like grains and patterned fish.

95. One hundred li to the northeast lies Jing Mountain. Its northern side contains much iron, while its southern slopes have abundant red gold; it is home to many yaks and leopards or tigers. The trees are mostly pines and cypresses, and the grasses include bamboo as well as oranges and juyue. The Zhangshui River originates here, flows southeast into Juishui; its waters contain abundant gold and many xiaoyu fish. The animals here include many Lumi deer.

96. One hundred and fifty li to the northeast lies Jiao Mountain, whose upper slopes are rich in jade; its lower areas contain much blue stone. The trees include many pines, cypresses, peach-branch trees, and gouduan. The deity Weiwei resides here; it has a human face, sheep horns and tiger claws. It constantly swims in the depths of Juishui and Zhangshui rivers, appearing and disappearing with light.

97. One hundred and twenty li to the northeast lies Nüji Mountain, whose upper slopes contain abundant jade; its lower areas are rich in gold. The animals here include many leopards or tigers, Lumi deer, jing deer, and ji deer. The birds include many white jiao pheasants, zhi pheasants, and zhen crows.

98. Two hundred li to the northeast lies Yizhu Mountain, whose upper slopes contain rich gold and jade; its lower areas have much blue stone. The Weishui River originates here and flows south into Zhangshui; its waters

contain much white jade.

99. Three hundred and fifty li to the northeast is Lun Mountain, whose trees include many ziniu, taozhi, za, lizi, juyue. The animals here are mostly Luchun deer, ling deer, and ying.

100. Two hundred li to the northeast is Luai Mountain, whose upper slopes contain Tufu jade; its lower areas have abundant chalk. The trees here are mostly niu and jiang.

101. One hundred thirty li to the east is Guangshan Mountain, whose upper slopes contain abundance of green jade; its lower areas have many trees. The deity Jimo resides here; it has the body of a human and the head of a dragon. It constantly swims in Zhangshui's deep waters, and whenever it appears or disappears, there is always a sudden windstorm and heavy rain.

102. One hundred fifty li to the east lies Qishan Mountain. Its southern slopes contain much red gold, while its northern side has abundant white min stone; its upper areas are rich in gold and jade, and its lower regions have much blue stone. The trees here include many chū. The deity Shewei resides here; it has a humanoid body, square face, and three feet.

103. One hundred thirty li to the east lies Tongshan Mountain, whose upper areas are rich in gold, silver and iron. The trees here include many gu, zuo, za, lizi and juyue; the animals include many xiong.

104. One hundred li to the northeast is Meishan Mountain, where many si cattle, Luchun deer and shilu deer live. Its upper slopes contain much gold; its lower areas have abundant blue stone.

105. One hundred li to the northeast lies Dayao Mountain, whose trees include pines and cypresses as well as zisan and ji. Its grasses are mostly bamboo; its animals include many leopards, tigers, ling deer, and ying.

106. Three hundred li to the northeast lies Ling Mountain, whose upper slopes contain gold and jade; its lower regions have abundant blue stone. Its trees include many peaches, plums, apricots, and cherries.

107. Seventy li to the northeast lies Longshan Mountain, whose upper areas have many yu trees; its summit contains much green jade, while its lower slopes are rich in red tin. Its grasses include many taozhi and gouduan.

108. Fifty li to the southeast lies Hengshan Mountain, whose upper regions contain many yu trees, gu and zao; it also has abundant yellow chalk and white chalk.

109. Seventy li to the southeast lies Shishan Mountain, whose upper slopes contain much gold and its lower areas have abundant blue chalk; it also contains many yu trees.

110. One hundred twenty li to the south lies Ruoshan Mountain, whose upper regions are rich in Tufu jade, cinnabar, Gui stone, yu trees and zhe trees.

111. One hundred twenty li to the southeast lies Zhishan Mountain, which contains many beautiful stones and zhe trees.

112. One hundred fifty li to the southeast lies Yushan Mountain, whose upper slopes are abundant in gold and jade; its lower parts contain much green iron. Its trees include many cypresses.

113. Seventy li to the southeast is Huanshan Mountain, whose trees are mostly tan; it also contains abundant Gui stone and white tin. The Yushui River originates on its upper slopes and disappears underground; it contains much grinding stone.

114. One hundred fifty li to the northeast lies Renju Mountain, whose trees are mainly gu and zao. Its southern slopes contain abundant red gold, while its northern areas have much cinnabar.

115. Fifty li to the east is Shimei Mountain, whose southern slopes contain much grinding stone and its northern side has abundant blue chalk. Its trees include many pines (cypresses), tan, zhe; its grasses are mostly bamboo.

116. Two hundred li to the southeast lies Qin Gu Mountain, whose trees include gu, zao, jiao and zhe. Its upper slopes contain abundant white min stone, while its lower areas are rich in washing stones. The animals here include many shilu deer and white xis; the birds include many zhen crows.

117. In total, the Jingshan range begins from Jingshan Mountain to Qin Gu Mountain. Altogether there are twenty-three mountains covering a distance of two thousand eight hundred and ninety li. The deities associated with these mountains all have bird bodies and human faces. Jiao Mountain is an ancestral mound; its worship requires wine and minor sacrificial offerings for prayer and burial, with one jade bi disk offered to infant spirits.

118. The Zhongci Jiuqing: The first mountain of Minshan range is Nüfan Mountain, whose upper slopes contain many stone neie; its trees include niu and jiang; its grasses are mainly ju and su. The Luoshui River originates here, flowing east into the Yangtze; its waters contain much cinnabar (realgar), and it is home to many tigers and leopards.

119. Three hundred li to the northeast is Minshan Mountain, from which the Yangtze River originates and flows northeast into the sea; its waters contain many fine turtles and tuotuo. Its upper slopes contain abundant gold and jade, while its lower areas have much white min stone. Its trees are mainly mei and tang; the animals include many xis, xiangs, and kuiniu cattle; the birds are mostly hanguo pheasants.

120. One hundred forty li to the northeast lies Lingshan Mountain; from here originates a river that flows east into the great Yangtze. Its southern slopes contain abundant yellow gold, while its northern sides are home to many milu deer and chun deer. Its trees include tan and zhe; the grasses consist mainly of xie, jiu, yao, and kongduo.

121. One hundred fifty li to the east is Hushan Mountain; from here originates a tributary that flows east into the Yangtze, containing many strange snakes and chen fish. Its trees include shu, niu, mei, and zi; its animals are mainly kuiniu cattle, ling deer, ying, xis. There is a bird here; It resembles an owl, with a red body and white head. It is called Qiezhì, and it can be used to ward off fire.

122. Three hundred li to the east lies Gaoliang Mountain, whose upper parts contain much chalk and its lower slopes have abundant grinding stone. Its trees include many taozhi gouduan. There is a kind of grass which resembles kui with red flowers, pod-like fruit, and white calyx; it can be used to make horses run faster.

123. Four hundred li to the east lies She Mountain, whose upper slopes contain abundant yellow gold and its lower parts have much chalk. Its trees include xun and yuzhang; its grasses consist of Jiarong and Xiaoxin. There is an animal here; it resembles a fox with a white tail and long ears, named Xianlang. Its appearance signifies that there will be warfare within the country.

124. Five hundred li to the east is Ge Mountain, whose southern slopes contain much gold and its northern sides have abundant white min stone. The Puxian River originates here and flows east into the Yangtze; its waters contain much white jade. Its animals include many xis, xiangs, xiongpi bears, and yuansui monkeys.

125. Three hundred li to the northeast lies Yuyang Mountain, whose upper areas contain abundant gold and jade while its lower parts have much qingbo stone. Its trees include zi and sang; its grasses are mainly ci. The Xu River originates here, flowing east into the Yangtze with many red millet-like grains in its waters.

126. Two hundred fifty li to the east lies Qishan Mountain, whose upper slopes have abundant white metal and its lower areas contain much iron. Its trees include mei, zi, niu, and shu. The Jianshui River originates here and flows southeast into the Yangtze.

127. Three hundred li to the east is Goupi Mountain, whose upper slopes are rich in jade and its lower areas contain abundant yellow gold. Its trees include lotus and zhe; its grasses mainly consist of shao yao.

128. One hundred fifty li to the east lies Fengyu Mountain, whose upper slopes contain much white metal and its lower parts are rich in stone nie. Its trees include zhu and shan; there are also many yang trees. The Xuanyu River originates here, flowing east to join the Yangtze; it contains many snakes. Its animals include many lumi deer, chun deer, leopards, and tigers; its birds are mainly white jiao pheasants.

129. Two hundred li to the northeast lies Yushan Mountain, whose southern slopes are rich in copper and its northern sides contain abundant red gold. Its trees include yuzhang, shu, niu; its animals consist mainly of shi deer, ling deer, and ying; its birds include many zhen.

130. One hundred fifty li to the east lie Xiongshan Mountain. There is a cave here, the den of xiongs (bears), from which divine people often emerge. It opens in summer and closes in winter; This cave, when it unexpectedly opens in winter, will surely bring warfare. Its upper slopes contain abundant white jade, while its lower parts are rich with white metal. Its trees include chu and liu; the grasses mainly consist of koutuo.

131. One hundred forty li to the east lies Biushan Mountain, whose southern side contains abundant fine jade and red gold while its northern slopes are rich in iron. Its trees mainly include taozhi, jing, and qi.

132. Two hundred li to the east lies Geshan Mountain, whose upper areas are rich in red gold and its lower parts contain abundant jian stone. Its trees include za, li, ju, yue, shu, and niu; its animals mainly consist of ling deer and ying; the grasses mostly include Jiarong.

133. One hundred seventy li to the east lies Jichao Mountain, whose southern slopes have abundant yellow chalk and its northern side contains much fine cinnabar. Its trees mainly consist of za, li, ju, and yue; there are many longxiu in it.

134. In total, the first range of Minshan begins from Nüji Mountain to Jichao Mountain; altogether there are sixteen mountains covering a distance of three thousand five hundred li. The deities here all have the body of a horse and the head of a dragon. Their worship: Offer one male chicken as sacrifice, buried; millet offerings use tu (a type of rice). Wenshan, Goupi, Fengyu, and Choushan Mountain—these are all burial mounds. Their worship: Offer wine and food, prepare a minor sacrificial offering (young livestock), and present one auspicious jade as an infant sacrifice. Xiongshan Mountain is a seat or platform; its worship: Offer wine and food, prepare major sacrificial offerings (adult livestock), and present one jade bi disc as an infant sacrifice. Perform a dry dance, using weapons to ward off misfortune; For prayers, perform the qiu mian dance.

135. The first mountain of Zhongci Shijing is Shouyang Mountain, which contains abundant gold and jade but has no grass or trees.

136. Fifty li to the west lies Hwei Mountain, whose trees include jiao and ju; it has much fengshi stone. Its southern slopes contain abundant red gold while its northern side is rich in iron.

137. Fifty li to the southwest lies Fanhui Mountain, whose trees mainly include shu and niu; its grasses contain many zhigou.

138. Twenty li to the southwest lies Yongshi Mountain, which has no grass or trees but contains abundant white metal and much water.

139. There is a bird here, which resembles an owl but has one foot and a pig's tail. It is called Qizhong; its appearance signifies that the country will suffer from a great epidemic.

140. Thirty li to the west lies Chushan Mountain, which contains many yu trees, jiao and ju trees, zhe trees, and chalk.

141. Twenty li to the west is Youyuan Mountain, whose southern slopes contain abundant qingbo stone and its northern side has much iron; it is home to many quzhi birds.

142. Fifty li to the west is Zhuoshan Mountain, whose trees include gu, zuo, and niu; its southern slopes are rich in tufu jade.

143. Seventy li to the west lies Bing Mountain, whose trees include mainly zi and tan; it also has many shi niu.

144. In total, the range beginning with Shouyang Mountain extends from Shoushan to Bingshan; altogether there are nine mountains covering a distance of two hundred sixty-seven li. The deities here all have dragon bodies and human faces. Their worship: Sacrifice one male chicken, buried; the millet offering uses five kinds of grain. Dushan Mountain is a burial mound; its worship: Prepare minor sacrificial offerings, offer wine and food for the ritual, present one jade bi disc with infant hair as sacrifice. Biushan Mountain is an imperial site; its worship includes offering wine and food, using major sacrificial livestock. Two shamans perform a dance together; present one jade bi disc as infant sacrifice.

145. The first mountain of Zhongcishiyan Shanjing, beginning with Jingshan, is Yiwang Mountain. The Tuan River originates here and flows east to join the Ji River. The Kuang River originates here and flows southeast to join the Han River; its waters contain many jiao (mythical dragons). Its upper slopes have many pine and cypress trees, while its lower areas contain abundant lacquer and zi trees. Its southern side is rich in red gold; its northern slope has much min stone.

146. One hundred fifty li to the northeast lies Chaoge Mountain. The Wu River originates here and flows southeast, joining the Rong River; its waters contain many renyu (human fish). Its upper slopes have abundant zi and nan trees; its animals include many ling deer and mi deer. There is a kind of grass here, named Mangcao; it can be used to poison fish.

147. Two hundred li to the southeast lies Diqun Mountain, whose southern slopes contain tufu jade and its northern side is rich in iron. The Diqun River originates from the upper part of this mountain, flows underground beneath it, and contains many mingshe (singing snakes).

148. Fifty li to the southeast lies Shishan Mountain, whose upper part has abundant jiu (leek). There is a well here, named Tianjing; it contains water in summer but dries up in winter. Its upper slopes have many mulberry trees and contain abundant fine chalk, gold, and jade.

149. Two hundred li to the southeast is Qianshan Mountain, whose trees include many hu and bai; its southern slopes contain much gold while its northern side has abundant cinnabar.

150. Three hundred li to the southeast lies Fengshan Mountain. There is an animal here, which resembles a yu (a type of ape), with red eyes, a red beak, and a yellow body. It is called Yonghe; its appearance signifies great fear in the country. The deity Shengengfu resides here, often swimming in the Qingling Spring; when it enters or leaves, there is a glow. Its appearance signifies defeat for the country. There are nine bells here, which can sense frost and produce sound accordingly. Its upper slopes contain abundant gold; its lower areas have many gu, zuo, niu, and jiang trees.

151. Eight hundred li to the northeast lies Tuchuang Mountain, whose southern slopes contain iron; its trees include many shu and xu; its grasses have abundant jigu. The base of this plant resembles a chicken's egg, with an acidic-sweet taste that is beneficial for those who consume it.

152. Sixty li to the east lies Pishan Mountain, which contains much chalk and cinnabar; its trees are mainly pine and cypress.

153. Sixty li to the east is Yaobi Mountain, whose trees include abundant zi and nan; its northern side contains qingbo stone while its southern slopes have much white metal. There is a bird here that resembles a pheasant, constantly feeding on fei (a type of insect), named Zhen.

154. Forty li to the east lies Zhili Mountain, from which originates the Ji River that flows south into the Han River. There is a bird here named Yingshuo, which resembles a magpie with red eyes and beak, white body, and

its tail shaped like a ladle; it calls out its own name when it sings. There are many kuiniu cattle and xian sheep here.

155. Fifty li to the northeast lies Shixi Mountain, whose upper slopes have many pine, cypress, and ji bai trees.

156. One hundred li to the northwest lies Jinli Mountain, whose upper slopes have numerous pine and cypress trees as well as fine zi trees; its northern side contains abundant danbo stone and gold. Its animals include many leopards and tigers. There is a bird here which resembles a magpie, with blue body, white beak, white eyes, and white tail. It is named Qinggeng; it can ward off epidemics, and its call echoes its own name.

157. Thirty li to the southeast lies Yike Mountain, whose upper slopes have an abundance of niu jiang trees and ju plants. There is an animal here that resembles a dog, with tiger claws and scales. It is called Bi; it excels at running fast, and those who consume its flesh will not suffer from wind-related ailments.

158. Thirty-five li to the southeast lies Jigu Mountain, which contains abundant fine jade; it is home to numerous xuanbao leopards, lumi deer, and ling deer. Its southern slopes contain much min stone, while its northern side has abundant qingbo.

159. Forty li to the southeast lies Ji Mountain, whose upper slopes have plenty of fine zi trees and mulberry trees; its grasses include abundant jiu (leeks).

160. Fifty li to the southeast is Gaqian Mountain. There is water here on its upper slopes, very cold and clear; it is known as the nectar of Ditaiping. Those who drink it will not suffer from heart pain. There is gold on its upper slopes and cinnabar in its lower areas.

161. Thirty li to the southeast lies Youxi Mountain, which has many niu jiang gu trees and contains abundant jade as well as fengshi stone.

162. Thirty-five li to the southeast is Congshan Mountain, whose upper slopes have plentiful pine and cypress trees while its lower areas are filled with bamboo. The Cong River originates from its upper slopes and flows underground beneath it; the river contains many three-legged turtles with branched tails. Consuming them prevents gǔ (parasitic) diseases.

163. Thirty li to the southeast lies Yingkang Mountain, whose upper slopes have ample pine and cypress trees; its lower areas contain many zi and chun trees.

164. Thirty li to the southeast lies Bishan Mountain. The Diyuan River originates here, flowing northeast to join the Shi River; its waters contain abundant water jade and many jiao (mythological dragons). Its upper slopes are rich in tufu jades.

165. Twenty li to the southeast lies Lemashan Mountain. There is an animal here which resembles hui, red like crimson fire. It is called Xian; its appearance signifies a great epidemic in the country.

166. Twenty-five li to the southeast lies Zhen Shan. The Shi River originates here, flowing southeast into the Ru River; it contains many renyu (human-fish hybrids), jiao (mythical dragons), and jie.

167. Forty li to the east lies Ying Shan, whose lower areas have abundant qingbo and its upper slopes contain much gold and jade.

168. Thirty li to the east lies Houshou Mountain, which has many ju chou zhu trees.

169. Twenty li to the east lies Yinghou Mountain, whose upper slopes contain abundant fengshi stone and its lower areas have much red tin.

170. Fifty li to the east lies Dashu Mountain. The Sha River originates here, flowing northeast into the Shi River; it contains much white chalk.

171. Forty li to the east is Beishan Mountain, whose upper slopes are filled with peach and plum trees as well as ju zhi trees; it also contains many lei.

172. Thirty li to the east is Yidi Mountain, whose upper slopes contain much jade and its lower areas have abundant gold. There is an animal here, which resembles a zhu shu but has white ears and a white beak. It is named Juru; its appearance signifies the country will face great warfare.

173. Thirty li to the east lies Yishan Mountain. The Yi River originates from its upper slopes, flows underground beneath it, and contains much fine white chalk. Its upper slopes contain much gold, while its lower areas have abundant qing bo.

174. Thirty li to the east lies Yayue Mountain. The Feng River originates here, flowing east into the Shi River; it is home to many large fish. Its upper slopes have many fine mulberry trees, while its lower areas contain abundant ju trees and red gold.

175. Fifty li to the east is Xuanshan Mountain. The Lun River originates here, flowing southeast to join the Shi River; it contains many jiao (mythical dragon-like creatures). There are mulberry trees on its upper slopes; one is fifty chi in girth, with four-way branching and leaves over a chi in size. The veins are red, the flowers yellow, and the calyxes green—it is called the "Di Nu Mulberry."

176. Forty-five li to the east lies Hengshan Mountain, whose upper slopes contain plentiful qingbo, mulberry trees, and many guzhi birds.

177. Forty li to the east lies Fengshan Mountain, whose upper slopes abound in fengshi stone. Its trees include many mulberry and yangtao (a type of fruit tree), which resembles peaches but has square stems; its bark can be used for tanning leather.

178. Seventy li to the east lies Yus Mountain, whose upper slopes contain fine jade and its lower areas hold abundant gold; it also has much jigu grass.

179. Thirty li to the east lies Xianshan Mountain, whose trees include many shu, niu, and ju; its grasses are abundant in dong. The southern slopes contain much gold while the northern slopes have plentiful iron. There is an animal here; it resembles mo da, with a red beak, red eyes, and white tail. Its appearance signifies that the region will suffer from fire—it is named Xianji.

180. Thirty li to the east lies Zhangshan Mountain, whose southern slopes contain much gold and its northern slopes are rich in fine stones. The Gao River originates here, flowing east to join the Li River; it contains much brittle stone.

181. Twenty-five li to the east lies Dazhi Mountain, whose southern slopes have much gold; its trees include many gu zuo. There are no grasses or other plants.

182. Fifty li to the east lies Quwu Mountain, whose trees are mostly ju.

183. Fifty li to the east lies Shenghong Mountain, whose trees include abundant gu and jade; its upper slopes contain much fengshi stone.

184. Fifty li to the east lies Daqiu Mountain, whose southern slopes are rich in red gold and its northern slopes contain much dishi (abrasive stone).

185. Ten li to the east lies Zhongjiu Mountain, which has no grass or trees.

186. Seventy li to the northeast lies Lishi Mountain, whose trees include much jing qi; its southern slopes contain abundant yellow gold and its northern slopes have plentiful dishi (abrasive stones). There is an animal here that resembles a li (weasel), with a white head and tiger claws. It is called Liangqu; its appearance signifies great warfare in the country.

187. One hundred li to the southeast lies Qiushan Mountain. The Qiu River originates from its upper slopes but flows underground beneath it; there is fine cinnabar within. Its trees include many ju and zhi. Its southern slopes contain much gold, and its northern slopes hold abundant iron.

188. Two hundred li to the east lies Chouyang Mountain, whose upper slopes have abundant chou zhu. There is a bird here, resembling a crow but with red feet. It is called Yuyu; it can be used to ward off fire.

189. Three hundred li to the east lies Aoshan Mountain, whose upper slopes have many pine, niu, and jiang trees; its southern side contains much tufu jade. The Ao River originates here, flowing eastward to join the Shi River.

190. Thirty-five li to the east lies Fushan Mountain, whose trees include many ju; its upper slopes contain abundant fengshi stones and its lower areas have plentiful red tin.

191. Three hundred li to the east lies Yaoshan Mountain, whose upper slopes contain ample jiarongcao grass and abundant gold and jade.

192. Three hundred and fifty li to the east lies Jishan Mountain, whose trees include plentiful shu tan niu; its grasses emit a fragrant aroma. There is an animal here resembling a pig, with yellow body, white head and tail. It is called Wenxian; its appearance signifies that there will be great winds across the world.

193. In total, from Yiwang Mountain to Jishan Mountain at the beginning of the Jingshan range, there are forty-eight mountains covering a distance of 3,732 li. The deities associated with these mountains all have the form of pigs' bodies and human heads. The ritual for worship: one rooster is offered as a sacrifice, and it should be buried with one gui (jade tablet). The sacrificial grain consists of the finest grains from five types. Heshan Mountain is sacred to an emperor; its ritual: a full sacrificial offering (tai lao) should be presented, and the sacrifice must be buried with offerings. The animal's hair or feathers are placed upside down. One bi (jade disc) is used; there are no fixed rules for the oxen. Dushan Mountain and Yushan Mountain are ancestral burial mounds; their rituals involve inverted worship, with small sacrificial offerings of animal hair. The infant's hair is combined with auspicious jade.

194. The Twelfth Zhongci Jing: The first mountain in the Dongting Mountain range is Pianyu Mountain, which has no vegetation and contains abundant gold.

195. Fifty li to the southeast lies Yunshan Mountain, which has no plants or trees. There are gui bamboo here, which is extremely toxic; any injury from it will result in death. Its upper slopes contain abundant gold, and its lower areas are rich in tufu jade.

196. One hundred thirty li to the southeast lies Guishan Mountain, whose trees consist of many gu zuo chou zhu. Its upper slopes contain abundant gold and its lower areas have plenty of green cinnabar and fu bamboo.

197. Seventy li to the east is Bingshan Mountain, which contains many gui bamboo and abundant gold, copper, and iron; it has no trees.

198. Fifty li to the southeast is Fengbo Mountain, whose upper slopes contain plenty of gold and jade; its lower areas have abundant suan shi (acid stone), wenshi (ornamental stone), and iron. Its trees include many willow, niu, tan, and chu. To its east is a forest called Mangfu Forest, which contains many fine trees as well as birds and beasts.

199. One hundred fifty li to the east is Fufu Mountain, whose upper slopes contain abundance of gold and its lower areas are full of green cinnabar. Its trees consist mainly of mulberry and chu; its grasses include bamboo and jigugu. The deity Yuer resides here; he has a human body but holds two snakes in his hands. He often roams the depths of rivers, and when entering or leaving water there is light.

200. One hundred twenty li to the southeast lies Dongting Mountain, whose upper slopes contain rich gold and its lower areas hold much silver and iron. Its trees consist of many zha, li, ju, and yue; its grasses include

abundant jian, miwu, shao yao, and chong ling. The two daughters of the emperor reside here; they often swim in the depths of rivers. The winds from Li and Yuan rivers converge with the depths of Xiao and Xiang rivers, lying between the Nine Rivers. When entering or leaving, there is always a violent wind and heavy rain. There are many strange deities here, appearing human but carrying snakes on their bodies; they hold snakes in both hands. There are also many strange birds here.

201. One hundred eighty li to the southeast lies Baoshan Mountain, whose trees include zong nan jing qi zhu jian zhi jun. Its upper slopes contain much gold and jade while its lower areas have ornamental stone and iron; its animals consist of many deer, elk, and jiou.

202. Two hundred li to the southeast lies Jigong Mountain, whose upper slopes contain large quantities of gold and its lower areas abound in tufu jade; its trees consist mainly of willow, niu, tan and mulberry. There is an animal here with a shape like a turtle, white body and red head. It is called Tian; it can be used to resist fire.

203. One hundred fifty-nine li to the southeast lies Yaoshan Mountain. Its northern slopes contain much yellow chalk, while its southern slopes have abundant gold; its trees consist of jing qi, willow and tan; its grasses include shu xu and yu.

204. One hundred li to the southeast is Jiangfu Mountain, whose upper slopes contain silver and dishi stone; it has no vegetation. Its animals include many wild boars and deer.

205. Two hundred li to the east is Zhenling Mountain, whose upper slopes contain gold and its lower areas abundant jade; its trees include gu zuo, willow, and niu; its grasses consist of rongcao.

206. One hundred twenty li to the southeast is Yangdi Mountain, which contains abundant fine copper; its trees include tan niu yian chu; its animals consist mainly of ling and sha.

207. Ninety li to the south lies Chaisang Mountain, whose upper slopes contain much silver and its lower areas have ample bi (a green mineral), ting shi, and cinnabar; its trees include willow, qi, chu, and mulberry; its animals consist of deer and elk as well as many white snakes and flying snakes.

208. Two hundred thirty li to the east lies Rongyu Mountain, whose upper slopes contain copper and its lower areas have silver; its trees include willow and qi; it is home to many strange snakes and strange insects.

209. In total, from Pianyu Mountain to Rongyu Mountain at the beginning of the Dongting Mountains range, there are fifteen mountains covering a distance of two thousand eight hundred li. The deities associated with this region all have bird bodies and dragon heads. The ritual for worship involves sacrificing one rooster and one female pig, and using tu (a type of rice) as the sacrificial grain. All of Fufu Mountain, Jigong Mountain, Yaoshan Mountain, and Yangdi Mountain are ancestral mounds. Their rituals: all involve spreading the offerings on the ground for burial; wine is used in prayer, small sacrificial animals are offered, and one auspicious jade combined with infant's hair. Dongting Mountain and Rongyu Mountain are sacred to deities. Their rituals: all involve spreading the offerings for burial; a full sacrificial ceremony with wine is performed, using large sacrificial animals. Fifteen gui and bi jade objects are used as infant's offering, adorned in five colors.

210. This concludes the records of the Zhongjing mountains; in total, there are 197 mountains covering a distance of twenty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-one li.

211. In total, there are five thousand three hundred and seventy famous mountains in the world; they occupy land covering a total distance of sixty-four thousand five hundred and six li.

212. Yu said: "The famous mountains in the world, recorded as five thousand three hundred and seventy mountains covering sixty-four thousand five hundred and six miles, occupy land." He mentioned five major categories, but there are many more minor mountains which are too numerous to record. The distance from east to west across heaven and earth is twenty-eight thousand li, while the north-south span is twenty-six thousand li. Mountains that produce water cover eight thousand li; those that receive water also cover eight thousand li.

There are four hundred sixty-seven mountains producing copper and three thousand six hundred ninety mountains producing iron. These are the regions where heaven and earth divide to cultivate trees and grains, from which weapons such as halberds, spears, swords, and axes originate. The capable have abundance while the unskilled lack. The emperors performed sacrifices at Mount Tai and held ceremonies on Liangfu Mountain. Among the seventy-two dynasties, their gains and losses all lie within these records; this is called "guoyong" (national resources).

213. The above is the Five Zang Mountains Jing, consisting of five chapters and a total of fifteen thousand five hundred and three characters.

6. *Regions Beyond the Sea: Southern Regions*

海外南經

1. What the earth supports, within the (six directions), within the four seas, is illuminated by the sun and moon, regulated by stars and constellations, marked by the four seasons, and governed by the Tai sui. Spirits and deities are born there; their forms vary greatly, some short-lived and others long-lived. Only a sage can comprehend their principles.
2. From the southwest corner of the outer seas to the southeast corner.
3. The Jiehungguo is located to its southwest, and the people there have joined chests.
4. Nanshan Mountain lies to its southeast. From this mountain, creatures become snakes, and snakes are called fish. One account says that Nanshan Mountain is located to the southeast of Jiehungguo.
5. The Biyiniaio (Biyi bird) lies to its east; these birds are blue and red in color, and two of them fly with joined wings. One account says it is located to the east of Nanshan Mountain.
6. The Yuminguo lies to its southeast; the people there have long heads and grow feathers on their bodies. One account says it is located in the southeast of Biyiniaio, where the people have long cheeks.
7. There are sixteen divine beings who hold hands, serving as officials for the emperor to oversee the night in this wilderness. It lies to the east of Yuminguo. The people there have narrow cheeks and red shoulders. All sixteen of them.
8. The Bifangniao lies to its east, west of the Qing Shui; this bird has a human face and one leg. One account says it is located east of the sixteen divine beings.
9. The Huantouguo lies to its south; the people there have human faces and wings, bird beaks, and are fishing. One account says it is located east of Bifangniao. Some say it is the Huanzhu Guo.
10. The Yanhuoguo lies to the south of this country; its people have beast-like bodies, are black in color, and emit fire from their mouths. One account says it is located eastward of Huantouguo (or Huanzhuguo).
11. The Zhushu lies to the north of Yanhuoguo, growing along the Chishui; this tree resembles a cypress, and its leaves are all pearls. One account says the tree looks like a comet.
12. Miaoguo lies to the east of Chishui; its people follow one another. One account says it is Sanmaoguo.
13. Zhiguo lies to its east; the people there are yellow in color and can handle bows to shoot snakes. One account says Zhiguo is located east of Sanmaoguo.
14. Guanxionguo lies to its east; the people have a hole in their chests. One account says it is located eastwards of Zhiguo.
15. Jiaojingguo lies to its east, and the people there have crossed shins. One account says it is located eastern of Guanxionguo.
16. The Busimguo lies to its east; its people are black in color and long-lived, never dying. One account says it is located east of Guanxionguo (Guanxiu).

17. Qisheguo lies to its east. One account says it is located Businguo.
 18. Kunlun Xu lies to its east, with a square-shaped site. One account says it is located Qisheguo, where the site is square in shape.
 19. Yi and Zuochi fought on the plains of Shouhua, where Yi shot and killed him. It is located to the east of Kunlun Xu. Yi held a bow and arrow, while Zuochi held a shield. One account says it was a halberd.
 20. Shouguo lies to its east; its inhabitants have one body with three heads. One account says it is located east of Zuochi's territory.
 21. Zhouraoguo lies to its east; their people are short in stature and wear hats and sashes. One account says Jiaojioguo is located to the east of Sishouguo (the land of three heads).
 22. Changbiguo lies to its east, where people fish in water, each holding a fish with both hands. One account says it is located to the east of Jiaojioguo, fishing in the sea.
 23. Dishan Mountain: Emperor Yao was buried on its southern side, and Emperor Ku was buried on its northern side. There are also bears, brown bears, tigers with patterns, langurs, leopards, Lizhu, and Shimrou. Yu Yan and King Wen were both buried there. One account says it is Tangshan Mountain. One account says there are also bears, brown bears, patterned tigers, langurs, leopards, Lizhu, Xijiu, Shimrou, and Hujiao. Its Fanlin forest extends for three hundred li in each direction.
 24. In the south is Zhurong, who has a beast-like body and a human face, riding two dragons.
-

7. Regions Beyond the Sea: Western Regions

海外西經

1. The regions overseas from the southwest corner to the northwest corner.
2. Mie Mengniao is located north of Jiehung Guo; it is a bird with blue feathers and a red tail.
3. Dayun Mountain, three hundred ren high, lies to the north of Mie Mengniao.
4. In the plains of Dale, Xia Hou Qi danced here the Nine Generations; He rode two dragons, with three layers of clouds covering above. His left hand held a parasol, his right hand held a ring, and he wore a jade huang pendant. It is located to the north of Dayun Mountain. One name for it is Dayi's plains.
5. Shen Guo lies to the north of Xia Hou Qi, with one head and three bodies.
6. Biguo is located to its north; it has one arm, one eye, and one nostril. There are yellow horses with tiger-like patterns, each having one eye and one hand.
7. The country of Qigong lies to its north; the people there have one arm and three eyes, with both yin and yang characteristics, riding patterned horses. There is a bird there with two heads and reddish-yellow coloration, found nearby.
8. Xingtian and the Emperor came here to contend for supremacy; the Emperor severed his head, burying it at Changyang Mountain. Thus, he used his nipples as eyes and his navel as a mouth, holding a shield and axe to dance.
9. Nuji and Nüqi are located to its north, living between two rivers; Qi holds a fish spear, while Ji holds an altar table.
10. The bird Shu and the bird Hui have blue-yellow colors; any country they pass through will perish. It is located to the north of Nuji. The bird Shu has a human face and dwells on mountains. One name for it is the gathering place of Weiniao, Qingniao, and Huangniao birds.
11. Zhuanfu Guo lies to the north of Weiniǎo; its people wear clothes, hats, sashes, and carry swords.
12. The corpse of Nouchou was born but died ten days later from being scorched to death by the sun's heat. It is located north of Zhuanfu; covering its face with the right hand, it resides above for ten days, while Nouchou dwells on top of a mountain.
13. Wuxian Guo lies to the north of Nouchou; its people hold a green snake in their right hands and a red snake in their left, located at Dengbao Mountain, where groups of shamans ascend and descend.
14. Bingfeng lies to the east of Wuxian; its appearance resembles a pig, with heads both in front and behind, black in color.
15. Nüzi Guo lies to the north of Wuxian; two women live there, surrounded by water. One name for it is "residing in a single gate."

16. Xuanyuan Guo lies at the edge of this Qiong Mountain; those who do not live long there still live eight hundred years. It is located to the north of Nu Zhi Guo, with human faces and snake bodies, their tails coiled around their heads.
17. Qiong Mountain lies to its north; one dares not shoot westward, fearing Xuanyuan Qiu. It is located to the north of Xuanyuan Guo; its hills are square-shaped, with four snakes coiled around them.
18. In this expanse of these young ones' plains, the luan birds sing by themselves, and the phoenixes dance by themselves; phoenix eggs are consumed by the people; sweet dew is drunk by them, and whatever they desire follows of its own accord. All kinds of beasts live together in groups. It is located to the north of the four snakes; its people hold eggs with both hands and eat them, while two birds dwell in front guiding them.
19. Longyu Lingju lies to its north, shaped like a weasel. One name for it is Xia. Thus, there are divine and holy beings who ride this to travel the Nine Wilds. One name for it is Bieyu, located to the north of Yaoye; as a fish, it resembles a carp.
20. Baimin Guo lies to the north of Longyu; its people have white bodies and are covered in hair. There is a Shenghuang, which resembles a fox in appearance, with horns on its back; riding it grants a lifespan of two thousand years.
21. Sushen Guo lies to the north of Baimin; there is a tree named Xiongchang, which was taken here by those who first entered and replaced the Emperor.
22. Changgu Guo lies to the north of Xiongchang; its people are covered in hair. One name for it is Changjiao.
23. In the west, Rushou has a snake in his left ear and rides two dragons.
-

8. Regions Beyond the Sea: Northern Regions

海外北經

1. From the northeasternmost corner to the northwesternmost corner of the overseas regions.
2. The state of Wuju is located east of Changgu, and its people have no eyebrows.
3. The deity of Zhongshan was named Zhu Yin. When he opened his eyes, it became daylight; when he closed them, it turned to night. His breath brought winter, and his exhalation brought summer. He did not drink, eat, or breathe; yet when he did breathe, it became wind. His body was a thousand li long. It lies to the east of Wuju. Its form was that of a human face and a serpent's body, red in color, residing beneath Zhongshan Mountain.
4. The state of Muguo lies to its east; the people there have one eye located at the center of their face and live accordingly. One account says they also have hands and feet.
5. The state of Rouliguo lies to the east of Muguo; its people have one hand and one foot, their knees are reversed, and their bent feet are placed above. One account says it is the state of Liuli, where the people's legs are bent backward.
7. The state of Shenmuguo lies to its east, where the people raise one hand with one eye; it is located east of Gonggong's terrace.
8. The state of Wuchangguo lies to the east of Shenmuguo, where its people are tall but have no intestines.
9. The state of Nieer Guo lies to the east of Wuchangguo, where two Wenhua are employed; its people use their two hands to hold their ears. It is suspended in the sea water, as well as at places where water enters and exits with strange objects. Two tigers lie to its east.
10. Kuafu raced with the sun, chasing it until he reached the sun. He became thirsty and wanted to drink, so he drank from the rivers He and Wei; But the waters of He and Wei were insufficient, so he went northward to drink from a great marsh. Before reaching it, he died on the way from thirst. He discarded his staff, which transformed into Denglin.
11. The state of Bofu Guo lies to the east of Nieer, where its people are large in size; they hold a green snake in their right hand and a yellow snake in their left. Denglin lies to its east with two kinds of trees. One account says it is Bofu.
12. The mountain where Yu piled up stones lies to its east, the place where the Yellow River flows into it.
13. To the east of this is the country of Juying, whose people have one hand holding a ribbon. One account says it was the country of Liying.
14. The tree Xunmu, which is a thousand li tall, lies to the south of Juying; it grows on the northwest bank of the river.
15. The country of Qizhong lies to the east of Juying; its people are tall, and their two feet are also large. One account says they were called Dazhong.
16. The wilds of Ousi lie to the east of Dazhong, where a single woman is kneeling by a tree, spitting out silk.

17. Sangwuzhi lies to the east of Ousi; its trees grow a hundred ren tall and have no branches.
18. Fanlin, square in shape and three hundred li in size, lies to the east of Sansang; islands surround its base.
19. Mount Wuyu: Emperor Zhuanxu was buried on its southern side, and nine of his consorts were buried on the northern side. One account says there are also bears, brown bears, Wenhui tigers, Lizhu, Jiu, and Shirou here.
20. Pingqiu lies to the east of Sansang. There, one may find Yuyu, green birds, Shirou, willows, Ganlou, and Ganhua; it is a place where all kinds of fruits grow. It is located in an upper valley between two mountains, with two large mounds at its center, named Pingqiu.
21. Inside the North Sea there is a beast resembling a horse; it is called Tuotu. There is also an animal there, named Bo, which resembles a white horse with saw-like teeth and feeds on tigers and leopards. There is also a white beast there, resembling a horse; its name is Qiongqiong. There is also a green beast there, resembling a tiger; its name is Luolu.
22. In the north is Yuqiang, who has a human face and bird's body, with two green snakes adorning his ears and treading upon two green snakes.
-

9. Regions Beyond the Sea: Eastern Regions

海外東經

1. The overseas regions from the southeastern corner to the northeastern corner.
2. Leiqiu, where there are left-behind jade, green horses, Shirou, willows, sweet zha, sweet hua, and sweet fruits that grow. In the East Sea, two mountains enclose a hill, with trees growing on it. One is called Jieqiu, and one is where all kinds of fruits grow; they are located east of Yao's burial site.
3. The Guo of the Great People lies to its north. The people there are very tall, and they sit while carving boats. One account says it is located north of Leiqiu.
4. The corpse of Shebi lies to its north, with a beast's body and a human face, large ears, and two green snakes dangling from them. One account says the corpse of Ganyu is located north of the Guo of the Great People.
5. The Guo of the Gentlemen lies to its north; they wear caps and robes, carry swords at their waists, eat beasts, and have two large tigers by their sides. The people there like to yield and do not quarrel. There is a plant called Xunhuacaowhich grows in the morning and dies at night. One account says it lies to the north of the corpse of Ganyu.
6. The Xianxians lie to its north, each having two heads. One account says they are located north of the Guo of Gentlemen.
7. The Chongyang Valley has a deity named Tianwu, who is the god of water; he resides between two rivers to the north of Xianxians. As a beast, it has eight heads with human faces, eight legs, and eight tails; all are blue-yellow in color.
8. The Guo of Qingqiu lies to its north, where the foxes have four feet and nine tails. One account says it is located to the north of Chongyang.
9. The emperor ordered Shuhai to measure, from the easternmost point to the westernmost point, a distance of five hundred million ten qian nine thousand eight hundred steps. Shuhai held an abacus in his right hand and pointed with his left hand toward the north of Qingqiu. One account says that Yu ordered Shuhai. One account says five hundred million ten thousand nine thousand eight hundred steps.
10. The Guo of Heichi lies to its north; the people there are black-skinned, eat rice and snakes, with one red snake and one green snake by their side. One account says it is to the north of Shuhai, where the people have black hands, eat rice, and use snakes; one of the snakes is red.
11. Beneath it lies the Hot Spring Valley. Above the Hot Spring Valley is Fusang, where ten suns bathe; it is located to the north of Heichi. It resides in water, with a large tree present: nine suns dwell on its lower branches and one sun dwells on its upper branch.
12. Yushiqie lies to its north; this being is black in color, holding a snake in each hand, with a green snake in the left ear and a red snake in the right ear. One account says it is located to north of the ten suns, where this being has a black body and human face, each holding a turtle.
13. The Guo of Xuangu lies to its north; the people wear fish as clothing and eat birds, with two birds flanking them. One account says it is located in the north of Yushiqie.

14. The Guo of Maomin lies to its north; these people have hair growing on their bodies. One account says it is located in northern Xuangu.

15. The Guo of Laomin lies to its north, and the people there are black. Some say it is Jiaomin. One account says it lies north of Maomin, where the people's faces, hands, and feet are all black.

16. In the east is Goumang; he has a bird body and human face, riding two dragons.

17. In the first year of Jianping, on the Bingxu day of the fourth month (April 28, 397 AD), the official Daizhao Taichang Shuchen Wang examined and corrected it. Attending Minister Guangluxun Chengu, Attending Minister Fengche Duyue Guangludafu Chenshow oversaw its review.

10. Regions Within the Seas: South

海內南經

1. The western regions from the southeasternmost part of the realm.
2. Ou is located in the sea. Min lies in the sea, and there are mountains to its northwest. One account says that Zhongshan of Min is located in the sea.
3. Emperor's Zhang Mountain lies to the north of the western sea of Min. One account says it is located in the sea.
4. The Eight Trees of Guilin are located to the east of Fanyu.
5. Iou The states of Bolv, Le'er, Diaoti, and Beiwu are all located to the south of Yushui. Yushui originates from Xiangling and Nan Shan. One account says Xianglv.
6. The state of Xiaoyang lies to the west of Beiwu. The people there have human faces and long lips, black bodies covered with hair, reversed heels, and when they see someone laughing, they also laugh; they hold a tube in their left hand.
7. The si is located east of the tomb of Shun and south of Xiangshui; it resembles a cow, has a blue-black color, and one horn.
8. Cangwu Mountain: Emperor Shun was buried on its southern side, and Emperor Danzhu was buried on its northern side.
9. Fanlin spans three hundred li in area, located to the east of Shengsheng.
10. Shengsheng knows human names; as an animal it resembles a pig with a human face, and is located to the west of Shun's tomb.
11. To the northwest of Shengsheng there are rhinoceroses; they resemble cows but are black in color.
12. A minister of Xia Hou Qi was named Mengtu, who presided over spirits in Ba. When people brought lawsuits to the place of Mengtu, those whose clothes were stained with blood would be arrested; this is called requesting life. Jushan Mountain lies west of Dan Shan. Dan Shan is located south of Danyang, which belongs to the jurisdiction of Juyu.
13. Yayu Longshou dwells in Ruoshui, west of the place where Shengsheng knows human names. It has a dragon-like head and eats people.
14. There is a tree; its appearance resembles that of an ox, with a hide that can be pulled out, like a tassel and yellow snake. Its leaves resemble those of the lu plant, its fruit resembles that of the luanchou tree, and its wood is like that of the shui plant; it is called Jianmu. It grows on Ruoshui to the west of Yayu.
15. The state of Diren lies to the west of Jianmu; its people have human faces and fish bodies, without feet.
16. Iou The Ba snake eats an elephant, and after three years it spits out the bones; gentlemen who consume them will be free from internal ailments. Its color as a snake is green, yellow, red, and black. One account says it was a

black snake with a green head, located west of the rhinoceros.

17. The Mao Ma resembles a horse and has hair on its four joints. It lies northwest of the Ba snake, south of a high mountain.

18. The Xiongnu, Kai Ti state, and Lie Ren state are all located in the northwest.

11. Regions Within the Seas: West

海內西經

1. The southernmost regions of the realm to the northward.
2. Erfu's minister was named Wei, and Wei together with Erfu killed Yayu. The emperor then bound him in the Shushu Mountain, shackled his right foot, tied both his hands and hair behind his back, and fastened them to a tree on the mountain. It is located northwest of Kaiqi.
3. A large marsh measuring a hundred li in area, where flocks of birds are born and molt their feathers. It is located north of Yanmen.
4. Yanmen Mountain, through which wild geese pass, lies to the north of Gaoliu.
5. Gaoliu is located to the north of Dai.
6. The burial site of Houji, encircled by mountains and rivers, lies west of the Di Kingdom.
7. The country of Liuhuang Fengshi has a central area measuring three hundred li in size. It has roads extending in four directions, with a mountain at its center. It is located west of Houji's burial site.
8. The Flowing Sands originate from Zhongshan, flow westward and then southward to the ruins of Kunlun, and finally enter the western part of the Black Water Mountains into the sea.
9. The Donghu are located east of the large marsh.
10. The Yiren people are located to the east of the Donghu.
11. The Mo Kingdom is located northeast of the Hanshui River. Its territory was close to Yan, which later conquered it.
12. Mengniao is located northeast of the Mo Kingdom; its bird has patterns in red, yellow, and green, facing east.
13. Within the realm, the ruins of Kunlun are located in the northwest, serving as the lower capital of the emperor. The ruins of Kunlun measure eight hundred li on each side and rise ten thousand ren in height. There are grain-bearing trees on top, growing five xun tall with trunks as thick as five wei. Each face has nine wells, with railings made of jade. Each face has nine gates, and at each gate there is a Kaoming beast guarding it; this is where the hundred deities reside. It lies in the cliffs of the eight corners, at the banks of the Cishui River; only the benevolent Yi could ascend the rocky ridge.
14. The Cishui River originates from the southeast corner and flows toward its northeast. It flows southwestward, emptying into the South Sea east of Yanhuo.
15. The Yellow River originates from the northeast corner, flows northward, then turns southwest to enter the Bohai Sea. It emerges again beyond the sea, flowing west and then north into the Jishan Mountains guided by Yu.
16. The Yangshui and Heishui rivers originate from the northwest corner, flow eastward, then northeastward, and finally turn south to enter the sea at the southern part of Yumin.

17. The Ruoshui and Qingshui rivers originate from the southwest corner, flow eastward, turn northward, then southwestward again, passing to the east of the Bifang bird.
18. The southern abyss of Kunlun is three hundred ren deep. The Kaoming beast has a body similar to that of a tiger but with nine heads, each having a human face; they stand facing east on Kunlun.
19. To the west of Kaoming are phoenixes and luan birds, all wearing snakes on their heads and treading upon snakes; their breasts bear red snakes.
20. To the north of Kaoming are Shirou, pearl trees, patterned jade trees, Yuqi trees, and immortality trees. Both phoenixes and luan birds ride on clouds. There are also Lizhu, grain-bearing trees, cypress trees, Ganshui, sacred trees, Mandui; another name for it is Tingmu Yajiao.
21. To the east of Kaoming are Wupeng, Wudi, Wuyang, Wuly, Wufan, and Wuxiang; they stand on both sides of Yayu's corpse, each holding immortality elixirs to ward it off. Yayu had a serpent body and human face; he was killed by Erfu's minister.
22. lxml The Fu Changshu tree has three-headed people on it, watching over the langgan trees.
23. To the south of Kaoming is a Shu bird with six heads; There are jiao, fang snakes, weizi, leopards, and bird-zhi trees; outside the pool's trees are songniao, yu birds, and Shirou.
-

12. Regions Within the Seas: North

海內北經

1. All regions to the east of the northwest corner of the realm.
2. The Shewu Mountains have a person on top holding a cup and standing facing east. It is also called Guishan.
3. Xi Wangmu leans on a step and holds a staff decorated with a headdress; to the south of her are three green birds that fetch food for Xi Wangmu. It is located north of Kunlun Xū.
4. There is a person named Daxing Bo holding a halberd. To the east of him is the Dog Sealing State, and the corpse of Erfu lies to the east of Daxing Bo.
5. The Dog Sealing State is also called the Dog Rong State; its people look like dogs. There is a woman kneeling and presenting a cup of food. There are patterned horses with white bodies, red manes, golden eyes; they are named Jiliang. Riding one grants a lifespan of a thousand years.
6. The Ghost State lies to the north of Erfu's corpse. Its people have human faces and one eye. Another account says that the Erfu deity is located to the east, with a human face and a snake body.
7. The Lianquan looks like a dog, is blue in color, and eats people starting from their heads.
8. lington Qionggi resembles a tiger with wings; it eats people beginning from the head, and those it devours have long hair. It is located to the north of Lianquan. One account says it starts from the feet.
9. The terrace of Emperor Yao, the terrace of Emperor Ku, the terrace of Emperor Dan Zhu, and the terrace of Emperor Shun—each has two terraces. The terraces are square in shape and located to the northeast of Kunlun.
10. Dafu looks like a katydid. Zhu'e resembles a moth in appearance.
11. Jiao has tiger-like patterns on its body and bristles on its shins as a human. It is located to the east of Qionggi. One account says it looks like a human. It is found in the north of Kunlun Xu.
12. Tufei has a human face and an animal body, with a green color.
13. The corpse of Jubu has a broken neck, long hair, and is missing one hand as a human being.
14. Huanju has an animal head and a human body; another account says Wei resembles a dog, with a yellow color.
15. Yan is a creature with a black head, human body, and eyes aligned in sequence.
16. Rong has three horns on its human face as a person.
17. The Linshi State has rare beasts, large like tigers, with all five colors present; their tails are longer than their bodies. They are named Zouwu. Riding one allows a journey of a thousand li in a day.
18. To the south of Kunlun Xu is Fanlin, an area measuring three hundred li on each side.

19. The Congji Spring is 300 ren deep; Bingyi people always reside there. Bingyi have human faces and ride two dragons. One account says it is called the Zhongji Spring.
 20. The Yangwu Mountains, from which the Yellow River originates; The Lingmen Mountains, from which the river flows out.
 21. The corpse of Wangzi Ye has both hands, both thighs, chest, head, and teeth all severed and lying in different places.
 22. Shun's wife Dengbi Shi gave birth to Xiaoming and Zhuguang, who lived in the great marsh of the Yellow River. The spirits of these two daughters could illuminate a radius of one hundred li around this place. One account says her name was Dengbei Shi.
 23. The Gai State lies to the south of Ju Yan and to the north of Wa. Wa belongs to Yan.
 24. Chaoxian lies to the east of Lieyang, north of the sea and south of the mountains. Lieyang belongs to Yan.
 25. Liegu She lies in the middle of an island between the sea and the Yellow River.
 26. The Gu She State is located in the sea, belonging to Liegu She; it lies to the southwest, surrounded by mountains.
 27. Large crabs are found in the sea.
 28. The Lingyu has a human face, hands and feet, and a fish body; it resides in the sea.
 29. Large chub is found living in the sea.
 30. Mingzuyi resides in the sea.
 31. The Penglai Mountains lie in the sea.
 32. The market of the Great People is located in the sea.
-

13. Regions Within the Seas: East

海內東經

1. The easternmost regions of the realm to the southward.
2. Juyan is located in the northeastern corner.
3. The states of Chuduan and Xixia, which are located within the Flowing Sands, lie to the southeast of Kunlun Xu. One account says that the commanderies within the realm do not establish commanderies or counties and are located within the Flowing Sands.
4. The states that lie outside the Flowing Sands include Daxia, Shusha, Juyao, and the state of Yuezhi.
5. The White Jade Mountain of Xihu lies to the east of Daxia, and Cangwu is located to the southwest of the White Jade Mountain. Both are situated west of the Flowing Sands and southeast of Kunlun Xu. The Kunlun Mountains lie to the west of Xihu, and all are located in the northwest.
6. In Leize there is a thunder god, with a dragon's body and a human head, who beats his belly to produce thunder. It lies to the west of Wu.
7. Duzhou is located in the sea. One account says Yuzhou.
8. Langtai is located between Bohai and to the east of Langshan. To its north there are mountains. One account says it is located between the seas.
9. Hanyan lies in the sea, to the south of Duzhou.
10. Shijiu is located in the sea, to the south of Yuanli.
11. The Kuaiji Mountains lie to the south of Da Chu.
12. Three rivers originate from Min: The first...the Great River originates from Wenshan, the Northern River from Manshan, and the Southern River from Gaoshan. Gaoshan is located to the west of Chengdu. They flow into the sea, south of Zhangzhou. The Zhejiang River originates from Sandaizidu and flows to its east. It lies in the northwest of Min, flowing into the sea south of Yuji. The Lujiang River originates from Sandaizudou, flows into the Yangtze River, and is located west of Pengze. One account says Tianzizhang. The Huai River originates from Yushan, which lies to the east of Chaoyang and west of Yixiang. The river flows into the sea north of Huaipu. The Xiang River originates from the southeastern corner of Shun's burial site and circles around it to the west. It flows into Lake Dongting below. One account says "Dongnanxizhe." The Hanshui River originates from Fuyu Mountain. Emperor Zhuanxu was buried on its southern side, while his nine consorts were buried on the northern side, guarded by four serpents. The Mengshui River originates to the west of Hanyang and flows into the Yangtze to the west of Nieyang. The Wenshui River originates from Kongsong, and Kongsong Mountain lies to the south of Linfen. The river flows into the Yellow River north of Huayang. The Yingshui River originates from Shaoshi Mountain, which is located to the south of Yongshi. The river flows into the western part of the Huai River north of Yan. One account says Goushi. The Rushui River originates from Tianxi Mountain, which is located southwest of Liangmian Xiang, and flows into the extreme northwest of the Huai. One account says the Huai is north of Qisi. The Jing River originates from a mountain to the north of the Great Wall, which lies north of Yuzhi Changyuan. The river flows north into the Wei River, to the north of Xi. The Weishui River originates from Niaoshutongxue Mountain and flows eastward into the Yellow River, entering north of Huayin. The Baishui River originates from Shu and flows southeast into the Yangtze, entering beneath Jiangzhou City. The

Yuan River originates from a mountain west of Dancheng in Xiang Jun, flows east into the Yangtze and enters to the west of Xiajun, converging in the middle of Lake Dongting. The Gan River originates from Mount Dongshan in Niedu and flows northeast into the Yangtze, emptying to the west of Pengze. The Si River originates northeast of Wu and flows south, passing west of Luling in the southwest direction, then turns southeast to flow into the East Sea, entering north of Huaiyin. The Yu River originates from Xiang Jun and flows southwest into the South China Sea, emptying southeast of Xuling. The Yishui River originates in the southwest of Linjin and flows southeast into the sea, entering to the west of Panyu. The Huangshui River originates from a mountain in the northwest of Guiyang and flows southeast into Yishui, entering to the west of Dunpu. The Luo River originates from Luoxi Mountain and flows northeast into the Yellow River, emptying at its western side near Chenggao. The Fen River originates north of Shangyu and flows southwest into the Yellow River, entering south of Pishi. The Qinshui River originates east of Jingxing Mountain and flows southeast into the Yellow River, emptying in the southeast of Huai. The Ji River originates from the southern eastern hill of Gong Mountain, flows through Ju Lu Lake, and empties into Bohai Sea northeast of Langhuai in Qi. The Lao River originates east of Weigao, flows southeast into the Bohai Sea, and enters Laoyang. The Hutuo River originates south of Jinyang City, flows west to the north of Yangqu, then turns east into Bohai Sea and enters Beizhangwu in Yue. The Zhang River originates east of Shanyang, flows east into the Bohai Sea, entering to the south of Zhangwu.

13. On the Bingxu day of the fourth month (May 13, 48 AD), Daizhao Taichang Shuchen Wang examined and compiled it. It was supervised by Shizhong Guangluxun Chenguang and Shizhong Fengche Duiyi Guanglvda fu Chenshow.

14. The Great Wilderness: East

大荒東經

1. Beyond the East Sea lies a great chasm, the land of Shaohao. Shaohao raised Emperor Zhuanxu here and abandoned his qin and se. There is a mountain called Ganshan; the Gan Shui springs from it, giving rise to the Gan Yuan.
2. In the southeast corner of the great wilderness there is a mountain named Pimudi Qiu.
3. Beyond the East Sea, in the midst of the great wilderness, there is a mountain called Dayan; it is where the sun and moon rise.
4. There is a mountain named Bogu Shan, where the land of the "Great People" exists. There is a market of the Great People, called Daren Zhi Tang. A great person crouches on it, stretching out his two ears.
5. There is a land of small people, named Jingren.
6. The deity has the face of a human and the body of a beast; its name is Lixi Zhi Shi.
7. There is a mountain named Yu Shan, from which the Yang Shui springs forth.
8. There is a country called Wei Guo; its people eat millet and employ four kinds of beasts: tigers, leopards, bears, and pizzlies.
9. In the midst of the great wilderness there is a hill named Hehu; it is where the sun and the moon rise.
10. There is a country called Zhongrong. Emperor Jun begot Zhongrong; the people of Zhongrong eat beasts and tree fruits, and they employ four kinds of birds: leopards, tigers, bears, and pizzlies.
11. There is a mountain called Dongkou. There is a country of the Junzi; its people wear caps and robes, and carry swords at their waists.
12. There is a country called Siyou. Emperor Jun gave birth to Yanlong, who in turn gave birth to Siyou; Siyou gave birth to Sishi, who did not marry; Sinv, who never married. They eat millet and meat of beasts; they employ four kinds of birds.
13. There is a mountain called Da E Shan.
14. In the great wilderness there is a peak named Mingxing; it is where the sun and month rise.
15. There is a country called Baimin. Emperor Jun gave birth to Emperor Hong, who in turn gave rise to Baimin; the people of Baimin have the surname Xiao, eat millet, and employ four kinds of beasts: tigers, leopards, and bears.
16. There is a country named Qingqiu; there are foxes with nine tails there.
17. There are the Roupu people, who maintain the land of Yingtu Guo.

18. There is a country called Heichi. Emperor Jun gave rise to the people of Heichi, who have the surname Jiang, eat millet, and command four kinds of birds.

19. There is a country called Xiazhou. There is a country called Gaiyu.

20. There is a divine being with eight heads, the face of a human, the body of a tiger, and ten tails; its name is Tianwu.

21. In the great wilderness there is an unnamed mountain called Julinyutian, Dongji, Limao; it is where the sun and moons rise. Its name is Zhe Dan. In the east it is called Zhe; winds coming from there are called Jun, and they reside at the easternmost point to control the entry and exit of winds.

22. In the isles of the East Sea there is a deity with the face of a human and body of a bird, wearing two yellow snakes as earrings, treading on two yellow snakes; its name is Yuji. Huangdi gave birth to Yujia, who in turn fathered Yu Jing. Yu Jing dwells in the North Sea, while Yujia resides in the East Sea; they are thus sea deities.

23. There is a mountain called Zhaoyao Shan; the Rong Shui springs from it. There is a country named Xuangu, whose people eat millet and command four kinds of birds.

24. There is a country called Kunmin, whose people have the surname Gou and eat food. There was a man named Wanghai, who held birds in both hands while eating their heads. Wanghai entrusted himself to Youyi; Hebo's oxen were servants. Youyi killed Wanghai and seized the servant oxen. Hebo missed Youyi, so Youyi secretly left and founded a country among beasts, where they ate them; this people was called Yaomin. Emperor Shun gave birth to Xi, who in turn begot the Yaomin people.

25. There were two people within the sea, named Nouchou. Nouchou had a giant crab.

26. In the great wilderness there is a mountain called Nieyaoyundi; on it stands a supporting tree, whose trunk stretches for three hundred li, and its leaves are like mustard greens. There is a valley named Wen yuan Gu, where the Tangu has an upholding tree above it. One sun is just arriving; another is just emerging—they are all borne by crows.

27. There is a deity with the face of man, ears like those of a dog, and body like that of a beast, wearing two green snakes as earrings; its name is Shebishishi.

28. There are birds with five-colored plumage, which face each other and discard sand; they serve as companions to Emperor Jun. Two altars stand beneath the emperor, where these colorful birds are in charge.

29. In the great wilderness there is a range of hills named Yitiensumen, where the sun and moon are born; it is home to the Xumin Guo.

30. There is a mountain called Qi Shan. There is also a mountain named Yao Shan. There is a mountain called Xian Shan. There is also a mountain called Menhu Shan. There is also a mountain called Sheng Shan. There is also a mountain called Dai Shan. There are birds with five colors.

31. In the eastern wilderness there is a mountain named Hemingjunsiji, where the sun and moon rise from. There is a country called Zhongrongs Guo.

32. Beyond the northeast sea, there are also three green horses, three zhuai, and Ganhua. There is Yuyu, the Three Green Birds, three zhuai beasts, Shirou, Ganhua, Gan Za, and a hundred grains—this is where they are found.

33. There is a country called Nuhuoyumu Guo. There was a person named Hui. In the north, he is called Hui; winds coming from him are called Xun. He resides at the easternmost corner to control the rising and setting of the sun and moon, ensuring they do not alternate in appearing or disappearing, overseeing their durations.

34. In the northeast corner of the great wilderness there is hill named Xionglitu Qiu. Yinglong resides at the southernmost point, where it killed Chiyu and Kuafu, and could no longer ascend. Therefore, there were frequent droughts; only when the people imitated Yinglong's form during a drought would heavy rain finally come.

35. In the East Sea there is Liubo Shan, which extends into the sea for seven thousand li. There is a beast on it, resembling an ox with a blue body and no horns, having only one foot. When it enters or leaves the water there must be wind and rain; its light resembles that of the sun and moon; its sound is like thunder. Its name is Kui. Huangdi obtained it, and used its hide to make a drum, fastening it with the bones of Leishou. The sound could be heard for five hundred li, using it to awe the world.

15. *The Great Wilderness: South*

大荒南經

1. Beyond the South China Sea, to the west of Chi Shui and east of Liu Sha, there is a beast. It has heads on both its left and right sides; it is called Tian Ti. There are three green beasts that are joined together; they are named Shuangshuang.
2. There is a mountain called Ashan. In the South China Sea there is a mountain named Fantian, where Chi Shui ends. To the east of Chi Shui lies Cangwu Field, where Shun and Shujun were buried. There are also Wenbei, Liyu, Jiu, ying, jia, Weiw ei, xiong, pi, xiang, hu, bao, lang, and Shim rou.
3. There is a mountain named Ying Shan; the Ying Shui River originates from there. To the south of Hei Shui, there is an xuan she snake that feeds on zhu.
4. There is a mountain named Wushan; to its west are yellow birds. The emperor's medicine, eight altars. Yellow birds at Wushan oversee this xuan she snake.
5. In the great wilderness, there is a mountain called Buting; the Rong Shui River ends there. There are people with three bodies. Di Jun's wife, Ehuang, gave birth to this nation of tripartite beings. They bear the surname Yao, eat millet, and command four birds. There is a square-shaped abyss, with its four corners all connected. To the north it connects to Hei Shui and to the south to the great wilderness. The northern side is called Shaohuo Yuan, while the southern side is named Congyuan; this was where Shun bathed.
6. There is also a mountain named Chengshan, where Gan Shui ends. There is a country called Ji Yu, descendants of Zhuanxu, who eat millet. There is a nation named Yumin; its people all grow feathers and hair. There is a country called Luomin, where the people are born from eggs.
7. In the great wilderness there is a mountain named Bujiang; the Hei Shui River ends there. There is also a mountain called Jia Shan, from which the Qi Shui River originates. There is also a Yanshan Mountain. There is also a mountain named Dengbei. There is a Jiajia Mountain. There is also a Púshān mountain, from which the Lǐ Shuǐ River originates. There is also a Weishan Mountain; to its west there is cinnabar, and to its east there is jade. To the south of it is another mountain from which the Piao Shui River originates. There is a Weishan Mountain. There is a Cuishan Mountain.
8. There is a country named Yingmin, whose people bear the surname Yu and eat millet. There are also people who feed on leaves of trees.
9. There is an Immortal Country, whose people bear the surname A and eat sweetwood.
10. In the great wilderness there is a hill named Quchi. The southern pole bears fruit, while the northern one does not; Quchi bears fruit.
11. In the isles of the South China Sea, there is a deity with a human face, wearing two green snakes in his ears and treading on two red snakes; he is called Buting Huyu.
12. There is a deity named Yinyinhu; in the south, it is called Yinhu, and the people of Kuafeng are called Humin. He controls the winds at the southern pole, opening and closing them as he wills.
13. There is a Xiangshan Mountain. There is also Chongyin Mountain. There are people who eat beasts; they are called Jili. Di Jun gave birth to Jili, hence the country is named Jili Guo. There is a Minyuan abyss. Shaohao

gave birth to Beiwa, who descended and dwelled at Minyuan. There is a four-sided body of water named Jun Tan.

14. There is a country called Zhimin. Emperor Shun gave birth to Wuyin, who descended and settled there; these people are known as the Wuzhi Min. The Wuzhi Min bear the surname Zhan, eat grains, do not spin or weave, yet they are clothed; They neither sow nor reap, yet they have food. There are birds of song and dance; the luan bird sings by itself, while the feng bird dances on its own. There are a hundred beasts living together in groups here. It is where the hundred grains gather.

15. In the great wilderness, there is hill named Rongtian; southern seawater flows into it.

16. There was a man named Zaochi, whom Yi killed.

17. There is a hill called Yu Shan; there is a country of Yumin people, who bear the surname Sang, eat millet, and feed on shooting yu. There are people drawing bows to shoot yellow snakes; they are called Yuren.

18. There is a Cóngshān hill, where there is a red snake named Yushe. There is a tree growing on the mountain, called Fengmu. Fengmu—these are the shackles discarded by Chiyu; this is why it is called Fengmu.

19. There is a person with teeth like those of a tiger and a tiger's tail, named Zuzhuang Shi.

20. There are small people; they form the country called Jiaojiuo Guo, bear the surname Ji, and eat fine grains.

21. In the great wilderness there is a mountaint called Tushan; the Qing Shui River ends there. There is Yuyu Mountain, with a tree named Luan growing on it. Yu attacked Yuyu; there were red stones from which the luan tree grew, with yellow trunks, red branches, green leaves. The emperors gathered medicine here.

22. There is a country named Zhuanxu; its people gave birth to Bo Fu and eat millet. There is a country with the surname You. There is Tiaoshan Mountain. There is also Zongshan Mountain. There is also Xingshan Mountain. There is also Heshan Mountain. There is also a Chen Zhou Shan mountain. There is also Dongzhou Mountain. There is also Baishui Mountain, from which the Baishui River originates and forms a white abyss; this was where Kunwu's master bathed.

23. There is a man named Zhang Hong who fishes at sea. In the sea there is a country called Zhanghong Guo; its people eat fish and command four birds.

24. There are some people with bird beaks, wings, who are fishing in the sea. In the great wilderness there was a person named Huantou. Gun's wife was Shijing; Shijing's son was Yanrong, who gave birth to Huantou. Huantou had a human face and bird beak, with wings; he ate fish from the sea and walked by holding his wings. He cultivated qiju and yuji vegetables, and ate luyang. There is a country called Huantou Guo.

25. Emperor Yao, Emperor Ku, and Emperor Shun were buried on Yueshan Mountain. There are also Wenbei, Lüyu, Jiu, ying, Jia, Yanwei, Shim rou, xiong, pi, hu, and bao; Redwood trees with red branches, blue flowers, and black fruits. There is a Shenshan Mountain.

26. In the great wilderness, there was a mountain named Tiandaigao Shan; seawater flowed into it.

27. Beyond the East China Sea and between Ganshui River lies the country of Xihe. There was a woman named Xihe, who was bathing the sun in Ganyuan. Xihe was Di Jun's wife and gave birth to ten suns.

28. There is a Gaiyou Mountain, on which there are sweet zha trees; their trunks and branches are all red, with yellow leaves, white flowers, and black fruits. To the east of it is also Ganhua, whose trunks and branches are red, with yellow leaves. There are green horses. There are red horses named Sanzhua. There is Shim rou.

29. There are small people called Junren.

30. There is Nanlei Mountain, where there are yuyu, qingma, sanzhu, Shim rou, Ganhua; it is the place where a hundred grains grow.

16. *The Great Wilderness: West*

大荒西經

1. Beyond the northwest sea, at the corner of the vast wilderness, there is a mountain that does not connect; it is named Buzhou Fuzi. Two yellow beasts guard it. There is a river called Hanshu Zhi Shui; to the west of the river lies Shishan, and to the east lies Mushan. There is a mountain where Yu attacked the state of Gonggong.
2. There is a country named Shushi, the son of Zhuanxu.
3. Ten deities, named Nüwa Zhi Chang, transformed into gods and reside in the wilds of Liguang. They dwell across the road.
4. There is a person named Shi Yi, whose wind name is Wei; he resides in the northwest corner to oversee the length and shortness of days and nights.
5. There are colorful birds with crests, named Kuangniao.
6. There is a long mountain by the great marsh. There is a country called Baomin.
7. Beyond the northwest sea, to the east of Chishui River, there is a country named Changjing.
8. There is a state called Xizhou, with the Ji surname, whose people eat grains. There is a man plowing in the fields, named Shujun. Emperor Jun gave birth to Houji; Houji descended with a hundred grains. Houji's younger brother was named Taijian, who fathered Shujun. Shujun succeeded his father and Houji in sowing the hundred grains; he began farming. There is a family named Qishi of Chiguo. There are twin mountains.
9. Beyond the western sea, in the midst of the vast wilderness, there stands a square mountain; on its summit is a green tree named Guige Zhi Song, through which the sun and moon rise and set.
10. Beyond the northwest sea, west of Chishui River, lies a country called Xianmin; its people eat grains and command four birds.
11. There is a state named Beidi. Huangdi's grandson was Shijun; Shijun fathered Beidi.
12. There is a mountain named Mangshan. There is a mountain called Guishan. There is a mountain named Yaoshan. On its summit there are people, called Taizi Changqin. Zhuanxu gave birth to Laotong; Laotong fathered Zhurong; Zhurong fathered Taizi Changqin, who dwelled in Yaoshan and first created musical wind.
13. There are three names for the five-colored birds: one is Huangniao, another is Luanniao, and the third is Fengniao.
14. There is an insect resembling a rabbit; from its chest backward it is naked and invisible, with a blue color like that of a gibbon.
15. In the midst of the vast wilderness there is a mountain named Fengju Yumen, through which the sun and moon set.
16. There is a mountain named Lingshan; ten shamans—Wu Xian, Wu Ji, Wu Yan, Wu Peng, Wu Gu, Wu Zhen, Wu Li, Wu Di, Wu Xie, and Wu Luo—ascend and descend from here, with all kinds of herbs present.

17. To the west are Wumu Shan, He Shan, and Hai Shan. There is a country named Wo; its people, the Womin, dwell there. In the wilds of Wo, they eat the eggs of Fengniao and drink sweet dew. Whatever they desire, its flavor is fully present. There are also Ganhua, Ganlou, Bailing, Shimu, Sanzhui, Xuan Gui, Yao Bi, Bai Mu, Langgan, Bai Dan, Qing Dan; silver and iron abound. Luanniao sings by itself, Fengniao dances by itself; there are a hundred beasts living in groups here. This is called the wilds of Wo.

18. There are three green birds with red heads and black eyes; one is called Daju, another Shaohu, and the third Qingniao.

19. There is a terrace named Xuanyuan Zhi Tai; archers dare not shoot westward, fearing the Xuanyuan Terrace.

20. In the midst of the vast wilderness lies Longshan, through which the sun and moon enter. There are three marsh waters named Sannao; they are what Kunwu feeds on.

21. There is a person dressed in green, covering his face with the sleeve of his robe; he is named Nouchou Zhi Shi.

22. There is a country called Nüzi.

23. There is a mountain named Taoshan. There is a mountain named Yushan. There is a mountain called Guishang. There is a mountain named Yutu Shan.

24. There is a country called Zhuanfu.

25. There is a mountain named Yan Zhou; the five-colored birds look up to the sky, and are named Mingniao. Here there is music and dance with a hundred songs.

26. There is a country named Xuanyuan. To dwell in the southern part of Jiangshan is auspicious; those who do not live long still reach eight hundred years old.

27. In the islet of the western sea, there is a deity with a human face and bird body, wearing two green snakes as earrings, treading on two red snakes; its name is Yanzhi.

28. In the midst of the great wilderness there is a mountain called Ruyueshan, which is the celestial pivot. Wuxian Tianmen is where the sun and moon enter. There is a deity with a human-like face but no arms, whose two feet are attached to his head; he is named Xu. Zhuanxu begot Laotong, who begot Zhong and Li. The emperor ordered Zhong to present offerings to heaven and commanded Li to descend to the earth below. From this lower land was born Ye, who dwelled at the westernmost point, governing the order of movement for the sun, moon, and stars.

29. There is a person with reversed arms; his name is Tianshu.

30. There is a woman bathing the moon. Emperor Jun's wife Changxi gave birth to twelve moons; this was their first bath.

31. There is a mountain named Xuandan. There are five-colored birds with human faces and hair. Here there are Qingkou, Huanggu, Qingniao, and Huangniao; wherever they gather, the country will perish.

32. There is a pond named Mengyi Zhi Gong Zhuanxu Zhi Chi.

33. In the midst of the vast wilds there is a mountain, named Aaoju, through which the sun and moon descend.

34. There is an animal with heads on both its left and right sides; it is called Pingpeng.

35. There is a mountain named Wushan. There is a mountain named Heshan. There is a mountain called Jinmen Shan; there is a person named Huangxin Zhi Shi. There are birds with paired wings. There is a white bird with

blue wings, yellow tail, and black beak. There is a red dog named Tianquan; wherever it descends, there will be warfare.

36. To the south of the western sea, by the banks of the flowing sand, behind Chishui and before Heishui, there is a great mountain named Kunlun Zhi Qiu. There is a deity with the face of a human and body of a tiger, marked with patterns and possessing a tail; all are white in color, residing there. Beneath it lies the weak water abyss surrounding it; outside of that are fiery mountains, where anything thrown upon them immediately catches fire. There is a person wearing a sheng ornament, with tiger teeth and a leopard's tail, dwelling in caves; his name is Xi Wangmu. All things exist abundantly on this mountain.

37. In the midst of the vast wastelands, there is a mountain named Changyang Zhi Shan, through which the sun and moon pass.

38. There is a country called Hanhuang. There are two women, Nujia and Nuxian.

39. There is a country called Shouma. Nanyue married the daughter of Zhou Shan; her name was Nuqian. Nuqian gave birth to Jige, who in turn fathered Shouma. The people of Shouma stand upright without shadows and shout loudly without direction. Here there is great heat, which one cannot endure to go near.

40. There is a person without a head, holding a halberd and shield; his name is Xiageng Zhi Shi. Therefore, King Tang of Shang attacked Xia Jie at Zhangshan, defeated him, and beheaded Xiageng in front of him. After being beheaded, Xiageng stood upright without a head; fleeing from his guilt, he descended to Wushan.

41. There is a person named Wu Hui, who has an unusual left side and lacks a right arm.

42. There is a country called Gaishan; there are trees with red-skinned trunks, green leaves, named Zhumu.

43. There are people with one arm.

44. In the midst of the vast wastes there is a mountain named Dahuang Zhi Shan, through which the Sun and Moon set. There are people there with three faces; they are Zhuanxu's sons, each having one arm and three faces. The people with three faces do not die; this is called the wilderness of Dahuang.

45. Beyond the southwest sea, to the south of Chishui and west of Liusha, there is a person wearing two green snakes as earrings and riding on two dragons; his name is Xiahou Kai. Kai sent three consorts to heaven, receiving the Nine Discriminations and Nine Songs to bring down with him. This is the wild of Tianmu, two thousand ren in height; it was here that Kai first sang the Nine Invitations.

46. There is a country called Huren. Yandi's grandson was named Lingqia; Lingqia fathered the people of Huren, who were able to ascend and descend from heaven.

47. There is a fish with one side atrophied, named Yufu. Zhuanxu died and then revived. The wind came from the north, and heaven sent a great spring of water; snakes were transformed into fish, which is called Yufu. Zhuanxu died but then revived.

48. There is a green bird with yellow body, red feet, and six heads; its name is Hui Niao.

49. There is a great Wushan Mountain. There is a golden mountain. To the southwest, in the corner of the great wilderness, there are Biangou and Changyang Mountains.

17. *The Great Wilderness: North*

大荒北經

1. Beyond the East and North Seas, in the midst of the great wilderness between the Yellow River and the water, there is Fu Yu Mountain. Emperor Zhuanxu and his nine consorts were buried there. There are also Huijiu, Wenbei, Liyu, luan bird, huang bird, great things, and small things. There are green birds, Langniao, Xuan Niao, yellow birds, tigers, leopards, bears, pines, yellow snakes, Shirou, Xuan, Gui, Yao, and Bi. All of these originate from Weiyu Mountain. The hill is round with a diameter of three hundred li. To the south of the hill, there is a bamboo forest belonging to Emperor Jun; the bamboo is so large that it can be used to make boats. To the south of the bamboo grove flows a red-colored water, named Fengyuan. There are three mulberry trees without branches. To the west of the hill is a deep abyss, where Emperor Zhuanxu bathed.

2. lords There was a country called Hubuyuzhi, whose people bore the surname Lie and ate millet.

3. In the midst of the great wilderness, there is a mountain named Buhan. There was a state called Susen Shi. There are Beizhi, which have four wings. There is an insect with the head of a beast and the body of a snake; its name is Qin Chong.

4. There was a person named Daren. There is a country of the Daren, whose people bear the surname Li and eat millet. There are large green snakes with yellow heads that feed on zhu.

5. There is a mountain called Yu Shan. There is a mountain where Gun attacked Cheng Zhou.

6. In the midst of the vast wilderness, there was a mountain named Hengtian. There is a mountain called Xianmin. There are Panmu trees stretching for a thousand li.

7. There was a country named Shuchu Guo. They were the descendants of Emperor Zhuanxu, who ate millet and tamed four beasts: tiger, leopard, bear, and paimao. There is a black insect resembling the shape of a bear; its name is Lie Llie.

8. There was a country called Bei Qi, whose people bore the surname Jiang and tamed tigers, leopards, brown bears, and paimaos.

9. In the midst of the great wasteland, there was a mountain called Xiankan Dafeng Shan. The rivers He and Ji flowed into it, while water from the north of the sea poured into it. To its west was a mountain named Yu Suo Jishi.

10. There is Yangshan. There was a mountain called Shun Shan, from which the Shun River flowed out. There was a country named Shizhou Guo with a red mountain.

11. There is a vast marsh measuring one thousand li on each side, where flocks of birds gather to rest and recover.

12. There was a country called Mao Min Guo, whose people bore the surname Yi, ate millet, and tamed four kinds of birds. Yu gave birth to Jun Guo; Jun Guo gave birth to Yicai; Yicai gave birth to Xiu Ge; Xiu Ge killed Chuo Ren. The emperor felt pity for them and secretly established a country for them, which became the Mao Min Guo.

13. There was a country called Dan'er Guo, whose people were of the Ren surname and descendants of Yu Haozi, who ate grains. In the isles of the North Sea, there was a deity with a human face and bird body, wearing

two green snakes in his ears, treading on two red snakes; his name was Yu Qiang.

14. In the midst of the great wilds, there is a mountain called Bei Ji Tianfang, into which seawater flows from the north. There was a deity with nine heads, human face, and bird body; its name was Jiufeng. There was also a deity holding snakes in his mouth and manipulating another snake, with the appearance of a tiger's head and human body, four hooves, and long elbows; its name was Qiangliang.

15. In the midst of the great waste land, there is a mountain named Chengdu Zaitian. There was a man wearing two yellow snakes in his ears and holding two other yellow snakes; his name was Kuafu. Houtu gave birth to Xin, who in turn gave birth to Kuafu. Kuafu overestimated his strength and wanted to chase the sun's shadow; he caught up with it at Yugou. He drank from the Yellow River but was still not quenched, and intended to run toward a great marsh; before he arrived there, he died at this place. Yinglong had already killed Chiyu and then also killed Kuafu; thus, he went to the south and stayed there. Hence, the southern regions have much rain.

16. There was also a country called Wuchang Guo; its people were of the surname Ren, had no descendants, and ate fish.

17. A minister of Gonggong named Xiangyao had nine heads and a snake-like body; he encircled himself, feeding on the soil from nine regions. Wherever he stepped or lingered became a marsh; its water was not spicy but bitter, and no beasts could dwell there. Yu controlled the floodwaters and killed Xiangyao; his blood was foul-smelling, making it impossible to grow grain there. The land had much water and could not be inhabited. Yu tried to block the waters three times, but each time it failed; finally, he made it into a pond, and all emperors used this place as a terrace. It was located north of Kunlun Mountain.

18. There is a mountain called Yue, where Xun Zhu grows.

19. In the midst of the great wastes, there was a mountain named Buju, into which seawater flowed.

20. There is a mountain called Xikun; on it stands the terrace of Gonggong, and archers dare not aim northward toward it. There was a person dressed in green clothes, whose name was Huangdi Nüba. Chiyu made weapons to attack the Yellow Emperor; thus, the Yellow Emperor ordered Yinglong to attack him in the plains of Jizhou. Yinglong gathered water, and Chiyu summoned Fengbo and Yushi to unleash a great wind and rain. The Yellow Emperor then sent down from heaven a female deity named Ba. When the rain stopped, they proceeded to kill Chiyu. Ba could not return to heaven and wherever she dwelled, there was no rain. Shujun reported this to the emperor; later, he placed her north of Chishui River, and Shujun then became the ancestor of farming. Ba would sometimes disappear. Those who wished to chase her were ordered: "The deity is going north!" First, clear the waterways and dredge the ditches.

21. There was a person eating fish; his country was called Shenmu Min Guo, where people bore the surname Pan and ate fish.

22. There is Zhongshan Mountain. There was a woman dressed in green clothes; her name was Chishui Nüzi Xian.

23. In the midst of the great desert, there is a mountain named Rongfu Shan; the Shun River flows into it. There was a person whose name was Quanrong. The Yellow Emperor gave birth to Miaolong; Miaolong gave birth to Rongwu; Rongwu gave birth to Nongming; Nongming gave birth to Baiquan. Baiquan had both male and female, from whom the Quanrong people descended, who ate meat. There was a red beast with the shape of a horse but without a head; its name was Rongxuanwang Shi (the Corpse of King Rongxuan).

24. There were mountains named Qizhou Shan, Junshan, Qinshan, Xianye Shan, and Yushan.

25. There was a person with one eye in the middle of his face; some say he belonged to the surname Wei, and was a son of Shaohao, who ate millet.

26. There were people called Jiwu Min; they belonged to the surname Ren and had no bone descendants, eating air and fish.

27. Beyond the northwest sea, east of the flowing sands, there was a country called Zhongzhu. It was the descendants of Emperor Zhuanxuser, who ate millet.

28. There was a country named Laiqiu. There was a country called Quanrong Guo. There was a deity with the face of a human and body of an animal; its name was Quanrong.

29. Beyond the northwest sea, to the north of Hei Shui River, there were people with wings named Miaomin. Zhuanxu gave birth to Huantou; Huantou gave birth to the Miaomin people, who became a hundred surnames and ate meat. There was a mountain named Zhangshan.

30. In the midst of the great desolation, there were mountains named Hengshi Shan, Jiuyin Shan, and Jiongye Shan. On them grew a red tree with green leaves and red flowers; its name was Ruomu.

31. There was a country called Niuli Guo. There were people without bones, descendants of Daner.

32. Beyond the northwest sea, north of Chishui River, there is Zhangwei Mountain. There was a deity with human face, red snake body, straight eyes and upright posture. When it closed its eyes, darkness fell; when it opened them, light appeared. It did not eat, sleep, or breathe, but summoned winds and rains. It illuminated the nine shades of darkness; this is called Zhulong.

18. *Classic of Regions Within the Seas*

海內經

1. Within the East Sea and at the corner of the North Sea, there is a country named Chaoxian and Tiandu; its people live by water, they are affectionate and love others.
2. Within the West Sea, among the flowing sands, there is a country named Heshi.
3. Within the West Sea, to the west of the flowing sands, there is a county named Juye.
4. To the west of the Flowing Sands, there is a Bird Mountain from which three rivers originate. There are gold, xuan gui, red goods, silver and iron, all flowing in this area. There is also a Huai Mountain from which the Hao River originates.
5. To the east of the Flowing Sands and to the west of the Black Water, there are the countries of Chaoyun and Sizhi. Huangdi married Lei Zu, and they had Changyi; Changyi descended to live by the Ruoshui River, where he gave birth to Hanliu. Hanliu had an upturned head, cautious ears, a human face, a pig's mouth, a qilin body, channel-like thighs, and a pig-like tail. He took Naozi named Anv, and they gave birth to Emperor Zhuanxu.
6. To the east of Flowing Sands, between the Black Water, there is a mountain named "Bu Si Zhi Shan," the Mountain of Immortality.
7. To the east of Mount Huashan and Qing Shui, there is a mountain called Zhaoshan. There is a person named Baigao; Baigao ascended and descended here to reach Heaven.
8. Between the southwest and Black Water, there is an expanse called Duguang Ye, where Hou Ji was buried. There are bean oil, rice oil, millet oil, and grain oil; a hundred grains grow by themselves, sown in winter and summer. The Luan bird sings by itself, the Feng bird dances by itself; the Ling Shou tree bears flowers and fruits, where grasses and trees gather. There are a hundred kinds of beasts living together in groups here. This grass does not die in winter or summer.
9. Within the South Sea, between the Black Water and Qing Shui rivers, there is a tree named Ruomu; the Ruo River originates from it.
10. There is a country called Yuzhong. There is a country named Liexiang. There is a Ling Mountain, and on the trees there is a red snake called Rusan, which feeds on wood.
11. There is a country named Yanchang. There are people with bird heads, named Niushi.
12. There are nine hills, connected by water: named Taotang Qiu, Shude Qiu, Mengying Qiu, Kunwu Qiu, Heibai Qiu, Chiwang Qiu, Canwei Qiu, Wufu Qiu, and Shenmin Qiu. There is a tree with green leaves and purple stems, black flowers and yellow fruits; it is called Jianmu. It is hundreds of ren high without branches, having nine supports above and nine gous below. Its fruit resembles hemp, its leaves resemble awns. Dayao passed by here, and this was made by Huangdi.
13. There is a Yaya, with a dragon's head; it eats people. There is a green beast with a human face, named Xingxing.
14. To the southwest there is the country of Ba. Dayao gave birth to Xianniao, who in turn gave birth to Chengli; Chengli gave birth to Houzhao. It was Houzhao who first became the Ba people.

15. There is a country named Liu Huang Xin Shi, its territory square and three hundred li in size; what comes out of it is dust. There is a Basui Mountain from which the Mian River originates.
16. There is also a country named Zhuanjuan. There is a black snake with a green head that eats elephants.
17. To the south there are giant people of Gan, with human faces and long arms, black bodies covered in hair, backward heels. When they see a person smile, they also smile; their lips cover their faces, so they immediately escape.
18. There are also black people with tiger heads and bird feet, holding snakes in both hands, just about to eat them.
19. There is a weak people with bird feet. There are fengshi (giant boars).
20. 21. There are Luan birds singing by themselves, Feng birds dancing by themselves. The Feng bird has a head pattern named "De" (Virtue), wing patterns named "Shun" (Obedience), breast patterns named "Ren" (Benevolence), and back patterns named "Yi" (Righteousness). When it appears, the world will be in harmony.
22. There is also a green beast like a rabbit, named Tugou. There are qiu birds (kingfishers). There is the Kong bird.
23. Within the South Sea there is a Heng Mountain. There is a Jun Mountain. There is a Gui Mountain. There is a mountain named Sandianshi Zhi Du, the Capital of Three Emperors.
24. To the south is Cangwu Qiu, and in the depths of Cangwu Yuan. Among them lies Jiuyi Mountain, where Emperor Shun was buried; it lies within the borders of Changsha Lingling.
25. Within the North Sea there is a She Mountain, from which the She River originates and flows eastward into the sea. There are five-colored birds that fly over an entire village, named Yiniu. There is also a Buju Mountain; Qiaochui was buried to its west.
26. Within the North Sea, there are thieves bound in reverse fetters and carrying weapons, always doubling as assistants; they are named Xianggu Shishi.
27. Boyifu gave birth to Xiyue, who in turn gave birth to Xianlong; it was Xianlong who first gave rise to the Di and Qiang peoples, from whom the Di Qiang took their surname.
28. Within the North Sea there is a mountain named Youdu Mountain; the Black River originates from it. There are black birds, black snakes, black leopards, black tigers, and black foxes with fluffy tails there. There is a Da Xuan Mountain. There are people of Xuanqiu. There is a country named Dayou. There are people with red shins.
29. There is a country named Dingling; its people have hair from the knees downward and horse-like hooves, making them good at running.
30. Yandi's grandson Boling had an affair with the wife of Wuquan, Anv Yuanfu. Yuanfu became pregnant for three years and gave birth to Gu, Yan, and Shu. It was then that Hou began; it was Gu and Yan who first made bells, creating musical styles.
31. Huangdi gave birth to Luoming, who in turn gave birth to Baoma; Baoma was known as Gun.
32. Emperor Jun gave birth to Yuhao, who in turn gave birth to Yinliang; Yinliang gave birth to Fanyu, who first made boats. Fanyu gave birth to Xizhong, who in turn gave birth to Jiguang; it was Jiguang who first made carts from wood.
33. Shaohao gave birth to Ban, who first began making bows and arrows.

34. Emperor Jun bestowed upon Yi a red bow and white arrow, to assist the lower states; it was Yi who first began to care for the many hardships of the people below.
35. Emperor Jun gave birth to Yanlong, and Yanlong became the qin and se (stringed instruments).
36. Emperor Jun had eight sons; it was they who first began singing and dancing.
37. Emperor Jun gave birth to Sanshen, who in turn gave birth to Yijun; it was Yijun who first became Qiaochui and began making the many skills of the common people. Hou Ji sowed a hundred grains. The grandson of Ji was named Shujun, who first began plowing with oxen. Dabi Chiyin; it was he who first established a country. Yu and Gun were the ones who first distributed the land, evenly settling the Nine Provinces.
38. Yandi's wife, the son of Chishui named Tingyue, gave birth to Yanju; Yanju gave birth to Jiebing, who in turn gave birth to Xiqi. Xiqi gave birth to Zhurong, who descended and lived by the Jiang River, giving birth to Gonggong. Gonggong gave birth to Shuqi, whose head was square on top; it was he who restored fertile soil and settled along the Jiang River. Gonggong gave birth to Houtu, who in turn gave birth to Yaming; Yaming gave birth to twelve sons representing the years.
39. Floodwaters surged up to the sky. Gun stole Emperor's Xi Rang (a divine soil) to block the floodwaters, without waiting for the emperor's command. The emperor ordered Zhurong to kill Gun at Yujiao. Gun gave birth once more to Yu. The emperor then ordered Yu to finally distribute the land and settle the Nine Provinces.

End